

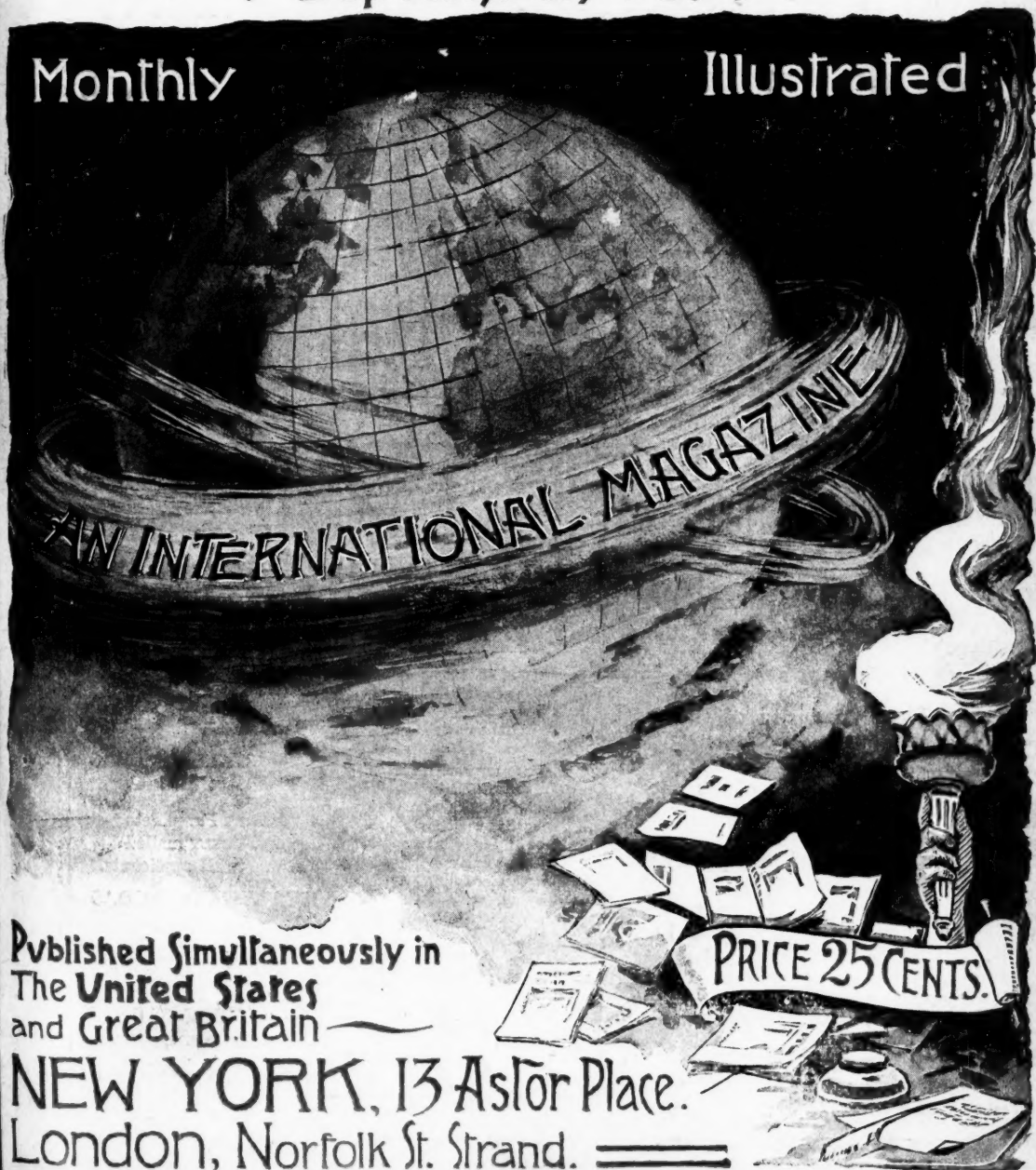
Japan and Her National Leaders.  
Recent American Legislation,—with the New Tariff Schedules.  
Report of the German Bimetallists.  
The Hawaiian Constitution. Australian Tax Reforms.

# THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

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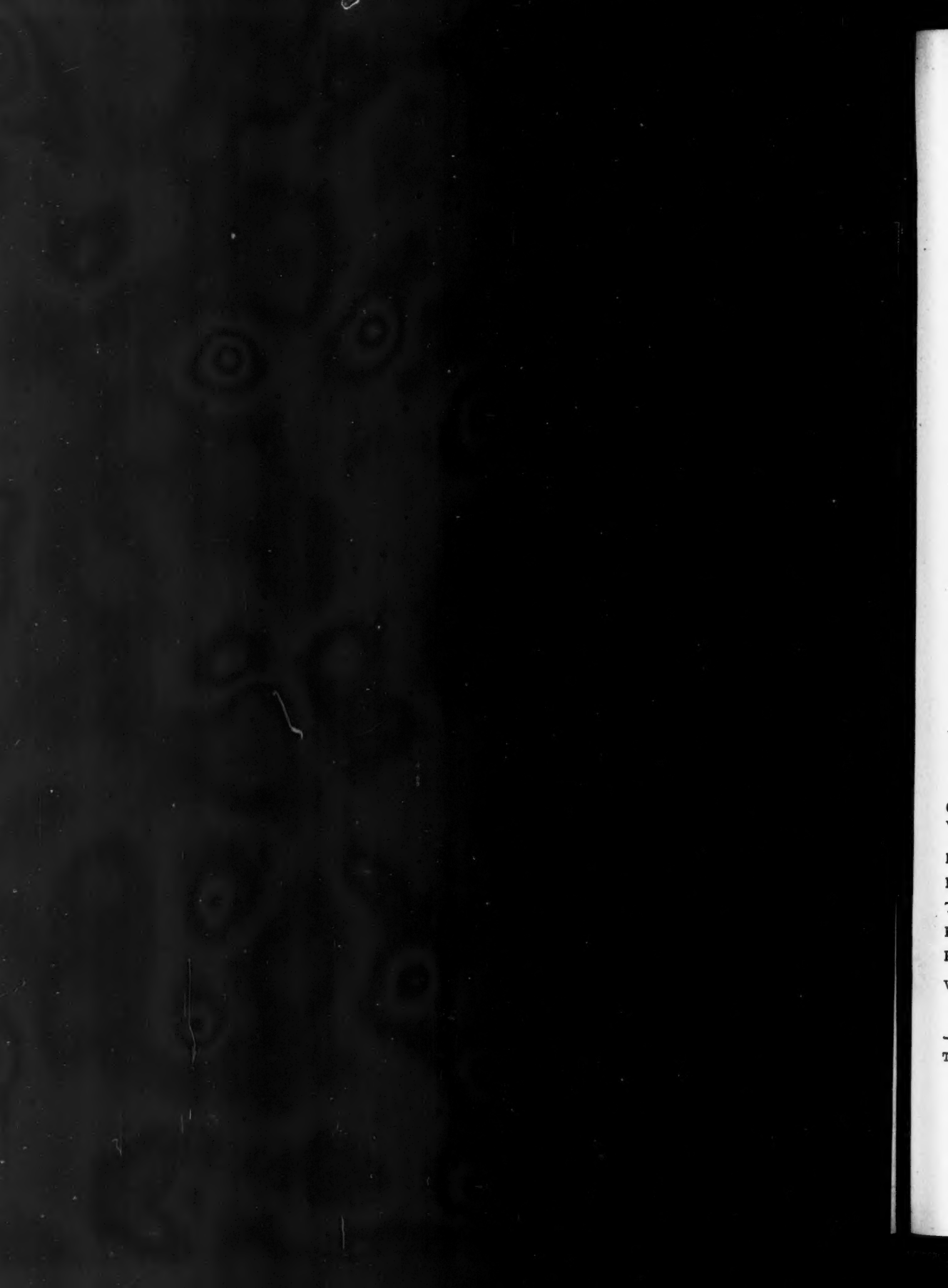
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LI HUNG CHANG,—CHINA'S RULING STATESMAN.

# THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

VOL. X.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1894.

No. 3

## THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

### *The New Tariff Law.*

When in the Twentieth Century the political and financial historian of the United States sets about the task of preparing his monumental work upon "American Tariff Legislation in the Nineteenth Century, Its Principles, Methods, Operation and Results," he will find it no easy task to compress into one good-sized volume the amazing record of the legislative contest of 1894 that ended in the enactment of the Wilson-Gorman measure. These long months of struggle have been full of incidents of an intensely dramatic nature. The outcome is apologized for, but it meets with no approval. The Democratic party was placed in power on a platform which declared protection to be fraudulent and unconstitutional, and which promised a revenue tariff. It has proceeded to enact a tariff as truly along protective and discriminating lines as any which the Republican party ever placed upon the statute books. But its principal achievement has been the creation of an income tax system, about which there has never been so much as a favorable hint in any Democratic platform. Coming into power with awful anathemas against the trusts and monopolistic corporations which the Republican party was accused of fostering by its tariff policy, this Democratic Congress has confessedly played into the hands of these very combinations at nearly all the points of crucial test.

### *The Weak Link in the Chain.*

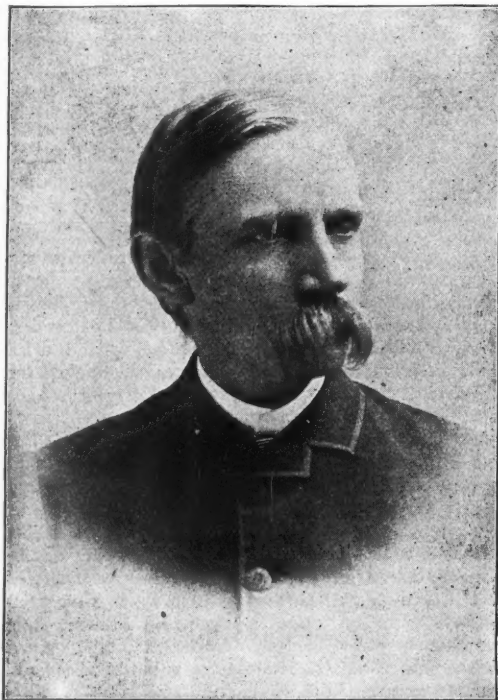
Before condemning the party in power too severely for its indefensible conduct, the essential conditions under which it was compelled to act should be candidly examined and avowed. No chain is stronger than its weakest link. Nominally, it is true, the Democratic party is in full control of the law-making machinery. But if one is to apply inexorably the test of the Chicago platform as a shibboleth of Democracy, it is not true that the Democrats have obtained complete control. The President and the House of Representatives stand for a considerable approximation toward the utterances of the platform, though even they are far from a full and literal adoption of the principles of a strictly revenue tariff. The Senate, however, contains a group of so-called Democrats who are in fact almost,

if not quite, as strongly wedded to the protective system as their Republican colleagues. Nothing but the fear of losing caste in their own party and becoming political outcasts would have prevented several of these Senators from acting in harmony with the Republicans against any new tariff legislation whatever. Under the circumstances, it became the policy of this group of protectionist Democratic Senators to demand such modifications of the Democratic tariff bill as would make it for practical purposes almost as strong a protective measure as the Republicans themselves would have been willing to accept in view of the existing public opinion on the tariff question. When on December 21 Chairman Wilson reported from the Ways and Means Committee the bill which, with numerous modifications, was afterward passed and sent to the Senate as the House or Wilson bill, he made many apologies for its unexpectedly conservative character. It had been drafted after much consultation with the President and the Secretary of the Treasury and with leading members of the Senate, and its qualities as a protectionist measure were said to be due to the fact that the Senate was known to be opposed to anything more radical.

### *The Gormanizing Process.*

Mr. Wilson and the promoters of the House bill themselves offered and secured some hundreds of amendments after the main bill had been introduced; and the general effect of their amendments was conservative rather than radical. It was on February 1 that the Wilson bill as variously amended passed the House and was sent to the Senate. Its history in the Senatorial chamber is too tortuous to follow in any detail. With numerous amendments it was reported from the Finance Committee by the Chairman, Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana. But in the practical management of the measure on the floor Mr. Voorhees was for one reason or another deposed from leadership and the bill fell into other hands. After long debate it began to be manifest that as it stood it could not be passed. Then it was that Senators Gorman, Brice, Jones of Arkansas, and perhaps one or two others, took the bill in hand and amended it at so many points as to make substantially a different measure out of it. They

presented what came to be known as the Gorman-Brice revision in a caucus of Democratic Senators, and obtained its acceptance. They introduced more than four hundred amendments at one time. Besides making a general increase of the protective



REPRESENTATIVE WILSON, OF WEST VIRGINIA.

duties as fixed by Mr. Wilson and his colleagues, the so-called conservative Senators restored to the dutiable list various articles which the Wilson bill had made free, among these being iron ore, coal, and above all sugar.

*The Question of Sugar.* The McKinley act had placed raw sugar on the free list, but had protected the American refining industry by a duty of one-half cent a pound upon refined sugar, and had provided a liberal bounty for American sugar producers, both as subsidy to the Louisiana planters and as an encouragement to the promising experiments in the West and Northwest in the production of beet and sorghum sugar. When the Wilson bill was first reported to the House it merely modified the McKinley arrangement by reducing the duty on refined sugar to one-fourth of a cent and by scaling down the bounty on a plan of gradual abolition. But as finally passed by the House, the Wilson bill totally abolished the bounties and placed all grades of imported sugar on the free list. Under the protection accorded for nearly four years by the McKinley law

the sugar refiners, who had for a long time been moving in the direction of combination and consolidation, had brought to a high state of practical efficiency a complete organization of refiners as an American Sugar Refiners' Trust. This Trust was able within certain limits absolutely to control for their own advantage the prices which the American consumers had to pay for this food article of universal necessity. The very fact that such a combination existed fully justified the argument that no special protection should be accorded to refined sugar. Great pressure, however, was brought to bear, and the conservative leaders in the Senate, apparently with the encouragement and support of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Administration, finally agreed upon a sugar schedule which, while abolishing all bounties, placed an ad valorem tax of forty per cent. on all imported sugars, whether crude or refined, with an additional tax for the benefit of the Trust of one-eighth of a cent a pound on refined grades. In anticipation of the final enactment of this or some similar schedule, the Trust had been busily buying up and importing, free of duty, nearly all the available supply of raw sugar in the entire world. Thus it has been estimated that by this speculative operation the Trust will have made a clear profit of not less than forty million dollars.

*The Conference and the President.*

The conferrees of the two houses, after several weeks' failure to reach any reconciliation of their differences, reported back their inability to agree. They were sent to a second conference, the situation being now materially affected by a personal letter from President Cleveland to Chairman Wilson which Mr. Wilson caused to be read in the House as a part of his speech, when reporting the failure of the first conference. In this letter President Cleveland denounced the Senate bill in terms of unqualified condemnation, using such words as "perfidy" and "dishonor" in characterizing the conduct of the Democratic Senators. It has not been in accordance with precedent for an American President thus to intervene in the work of Congress, and intense indignation was aroused in the Senate. It was at once considered that Mr. Cleveland's remarkable letter was intended chiefly to apply to Senator Gorman, and that in the remainder of the struggle the question must be settled whether the Maryland Senator or the occupant of the White House is the real leader of the Democratic party. Several Senators testified that they had conferred with the President during the discussion of the Senate bill and that he had expressed himself as favorable to the measure. It became evident that Mr. Gorman and his friends were preparing themselves to carry their revision through in its totality, or else to prevent any tariff legislation whatever at this session. Senator Smith, of New Jersey, came forward very prominently as the spokesman of this policy. Senator Vest, of Missouri, also made vehement defense of the Senate's position.



*The Surrender  
of the  
House.*

The deadlock continuing in the conference room, Senator Hill finally precipitated a crisis by moving that the Senate demand an immediate report from its conferees and resume possession of its bill. Mr. Wilson and the House Ways and Means Committee had been seeking to gain time with the hope of finally securing a compromise with the Senate. But matters were fast approaching the point where the Senate was certain to terminate the conference and either to reconsider and defeat its own measure, or else to indefinitely postpone the tariff question. At this juncture Speaker Crisp assumed the management of the question for the House of Representatives, called a caucus of Democratic members, and secured a vote in favor of a complete surrender and an acceptance of the Gorman-Brice Senate bill exactly as it had originally gone to the conferees some five or six weeks previously. The House without delay acted upon Speaker Crisp's caucus plan, and thus the Gorman-Brice bill, with its admitted favors to the Sugar Trust and the Whisky Trust, lacked only the President's signature to become the law of the land. Mr. Gorman had gained a great personal victory over Mr. Cleveland. The House had swallowed its principles under the plea of party necessity. It was decided to take the ground that the bill with all its faults was a better measure than the McKinley law, and that it was at least a step in the direction of the fulfillment of Democratic pledges and promises. Immediately after accepting the Senate bill as a complete settlement of the question, the House went through the farce of passing four separate bills, putting sugar, iron ore, coal and

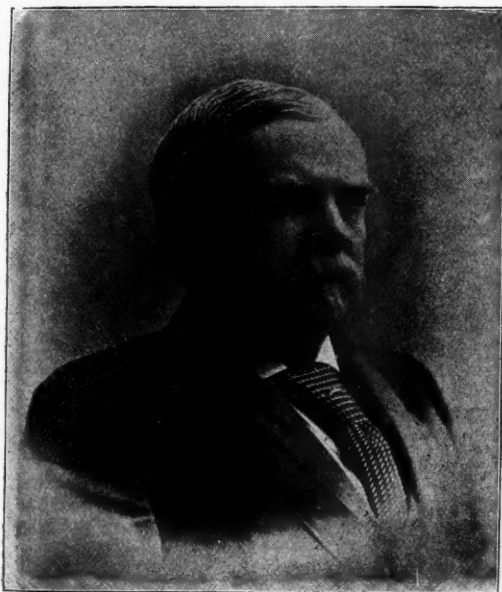
barbed wire on the free list. It was not really supposed that these bills, enacted a few minutes after the main measure, could become laws. The fight had been made precisely on these items, and had been waged for many weeks with extreme bitterness. At length the House had completely surrendered. It was therefore an absurd exhibition of impotent self-assertion for the House to proceed without a moment's pause to pass the four so-called "pop-gun bills." With equal propriety the House might have passed not less than 600 other special bills to meet that number of actual differences between the measure as the House preferred it, and the measure as the Senate had changed it.

*The President's  
Position.*

The all-absorbing question at once arose, What will the President do? The bill as finally passed by both Houses and sent to the White House for approval, was identical in every respect with the Senate measure which Mr. Cleveland had so unqualifiedly condemned in his letter to Chairman Wilson,—a letter which the President had authorized Mr. Wilson to make public for the benefit of Congress and the whole country. The letter will bear re-reading. It is dignified and manly, and in view of the leading position President Cleveland has occupied as the tariff reform leader of his party, he was abundantly justified in writing it. His well-known convictions on the tariff question would have justified him in deciding finally to send a veto message to Congress. On the other hand, nothing contained in his letter to Chairman Wilson is in any wise irreconcilable with his permitting the bill to become a law. The great length of the session and the heat of the summer at Washington, together with the approach of the Congressional elections, had made Senators and Representatives extremely anxious to go home. Accordingly, there was much consternation in Washington when it was learned that on the morning of August 16 the President had gone to his summer home on the Massachusetts coast, without notice and without intimation of his intentions. The tariff bill had already been in his hands for several days, as also had the river and harbor appropriation bill, and other measures. It was confidently expected in all quarters that the President would not interpose his veto and that the McKinley law would be replaced in all the custom houses before the end of August by the new measure. Curiously enough the bill as passed contained a provision which makes August 1 the date of its taking effect. Retroaction was clearly impossible; but the measure would go at once into operation when fully enacted as law.

*General  
Character  
of the Bill.*

The Democrats, being successful in the elections of 1844, enacted the Walker tariff of 1846, which was comparatively a revenue and low-rate measure, and which remained in force with no great change of its policy until the Republicans came into power with the election of President Lincoln, when the Morrill tariff was



SENATOR VEST, OF MISSOURI.

enacted in 1861. From that time until now the Republican party has been responsible for every tariff or revenue measure that has taken its place upon the statute books. It was expected that with the return of the Democrats to full control of the government after a third of a century, a distinctive tariff policy would be inaugurated. But the Gorman-Wilson measure has none of the broad and consistently statesmanlike qualities that belonged to the Walker tariff of 1846. The Gorman tariff places wool upon the free list and reduces the tariff on woolen manufactures to correspond with the abolition of duties on the raw material. This is the most distinctive change contained in the new law. Time alone can decide what the result will be upon sheep husbandry in this country. There is some reason to hope that in the end the impetus given to American woolen manufactures may make this bill beneficial rather than harmful to American farmers who raise sheep. But the question is a difficult and complicated one. Elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW we publish a table showing old and new rates upon all of the most important articles included in the tariff schedules. In general, rates have been reduced. It is admitted even by most Republicans that the McKinley rates are higher than was necessary for efficient protection. To use a homely illustration, if a fence six boards high will suffice to keep the cattle out of the cornfield, there is no particular reason for making the fence seven or eight boards high. And if the top board should be knocked off from a seven-board fence, there would still remain a sufficient barrier. Only a scientific and non-political tariff commission, studying industrial conditions in Europe and America, could be expected to devise a tariff that would make due allowance for the higher wage rates of this country and draw the line at somewhere near the precise point of effective protection. Of the new tariff bill as a whole it must be said that its makers were not chiefly occupied with framing a measure to bring revenue into the Treasury, but rather a measure dealing out protection here and there. Boards were knocked off the McKinley fence at almost every panel around the entire field. At some points the fence remains little changed. At others the change is considerable. But the principle of protection was the guiding principle from beginning to end. The measure is therefore constructed upon essentially Republican lines. Withdrawing protection from the wool of the American farmer while retaining a high-tariff tax upon the woolen goods that the farmer needs for his clothing, is as discriminating an arrangement as could possibly be devised. If there is anything in the Democratic contention that protective tariffs are unconstitutional, this treatment of wool and woolen goods constitutes an aggravated case of assault upon constitutional principles. The whole policy of "free raw materials" belongs altogether to the general Republican policy of a discriminating tariff. The Democratic policy should either be that of an absolutely uniform tariff on all importations, with an abandon-

ment of the free list, or else a simple tariff on a few articles, fixed at the point likely to stimulate importation and produce the largest revenue. Such articles would be tea, coffee, sugar, and a few others. The practical attitude to-day of Chairman Wilson and President Cleveland does not differ perceptibly from that of the moderate Republican protectionists of the Garfield type. The conservative or Gorman-Smith element of Democratic Senators go further and belong to the extreme or McKinley-Harrison wing of Republican protectionists. The Democrats have this year been engaged in maintaining a protective system, with a mere readjustment of the rates of duty. No change of principle whatsoever has been introduced. The Republicans themselves might have been trusted to do this with equal, perhaps better knowledge, skill and results. The consequence is that nothing whatever has been accomplished toward the final settlement of our tariff policy. It is not likely, however, that any more tariff legislation can be accomplished during the period that remains of President Cleveland's term. The business of the country, relieved from the uncertainty that has paralyzed activity during the past year, will adjust itself to the new schedules and do what it can to make up for lost time in the two or three years of certainty that now seem assured. The future is wholly veiled, and nothing could be more gratuitous than to attempt to make prophecies. One thing is certain: The radical free-traders will not be suppressed, and their numbers are likely to be augmented rather than reduced, as a result of the series of object lessons that these past months have presented.

#### *The Income Tax.*

The income tax will be retroactive, in the sense that its first levy will be for the twelve months included in the calendar year 1894. Stated in its simplest terms the income tax applies to all individuals and corporations whose net receipts or clear incomes exceed four thousand dollars a year, and the tax will be levied at the rate of 2 per cent. upon amounts in excess of the four thousand dollar exemption line. Thus a man whose income is five thousand dollars will be taxed 2 per cent. upon one thousand dollars and will therefore pay an income tax of twenty dollars. The law goes into great detail in its endeavor to explain what is meant by "income," and in its further endeavor to devise a way to make the tax effective. Nevertheless it is commonly said that rich men will very generally find ways to evade the law and that only the corporation tax will yield a large revenue. If this were true it would be very deplorable. Until it is ascertained to be true the assertion ought not to be made. The income tax in its existing form seems to us an unwise measure; but there is no possible excuse for evading it. It becomes a liability that no honest man can fail to recognize. This particular income tax is class legislation, and seems to us un-American in every aspect of it. We hope that it may be repealed at no distant day. Senator Hill's consistent and brilliant attempt

to defeat it placed him in the most favorable position as a public man that he has ever yet occupied before the American people. As a strong personality and an astute politician Mr. Hill has made a place for himself in the United States Senate that few observ-

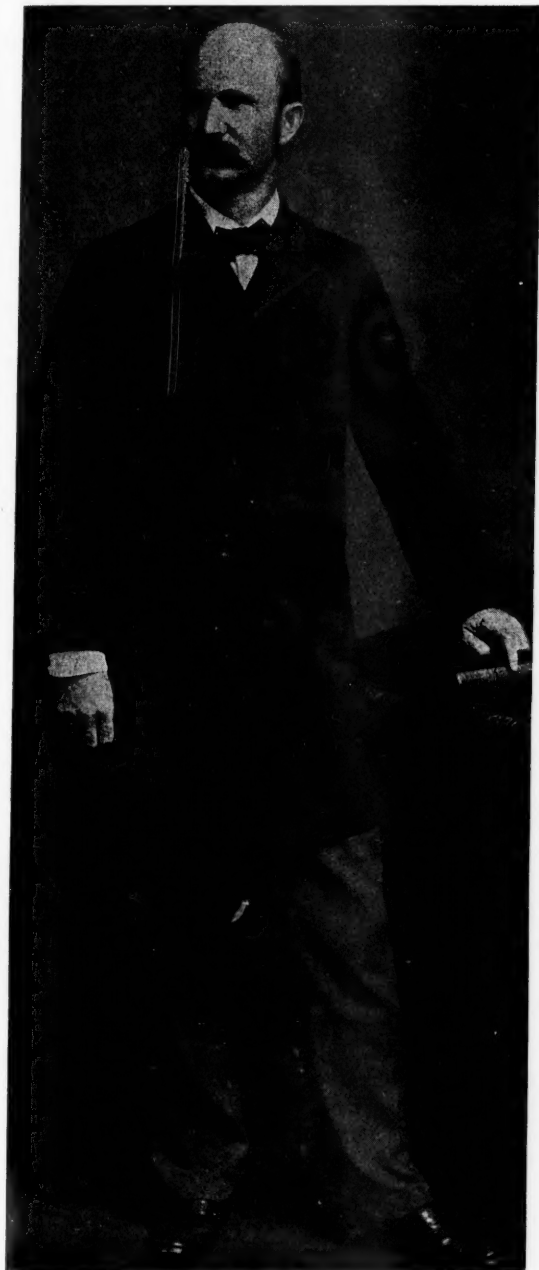
ers of his career in the arena of State politics had expected. Few if any members of the Senate really believe in the income tax appendage of the tariff bill. Mr. Cleveland, in his letter to Chairman Wilson, expressed mildly but unmistakably his personal dislike of the income tax feature. If in placing a tax upon sugar, which will yield a very large revenue, the Senate had followed Mr. Hill's advice and eliminated the income tax, no part of the country would have seriously disapproved and the Senate would have come out of the contest with better public credit. There is not a human being who can express even a glimmeringly intelligent opinion of the amount of revenue that the income tax will yield. Never in the history of the world, it may fairly be guessed, did a great nation enact a revenue measure with so little knowledge of the probable amount of money that it would bring into the public coffers. Mr. Carlisle's position as Secretary of the Treasury under these circumstances is not an enviable one.

*The War  
Between Japan  
and China.*

The news reports in detail from the scene of hostilities in Corea and adjacent waters are altogether too conflicting to be intelligible from day to day or from week to week. Nor can all the motives and events which have led to this unfortunate conflict between Japan and China be stated as yet with anything like historical accuracy. Japanese progress has been so rapid, and so effervescent, both in the nation's inner life and in her external relations and importance, that a war, either civil or foreign, was antecedently probable. It is at least better for Japan herself that the uncontrollable military ardor which her new conditions have helped to engender, should be expended against her great neighbor rather than employed in destructive domestic conflict. Japan has a remarkably well-disciplined army, and a navy of swift cruisers well officered. It is not strange that the Japanese as a nation should exhibit a nervous impatience with regard to everything in their country's foreign relations that is disadvantageous or in any wise humiliating. The Japanese have not studied modern history in vain. They have watched the rivalries of the European powers with keen intelligence, and they have naturally applied European analogies to their own situation. The strategic importance of Corea to Japan has been emphasized so strongly that there is perhaps no other subject upon which all Japanese public men, of whatever party, are so heartily agreed. The traditional claims of China upon Corea seem to us to be stronger than any that Japan can reasonably advance. But the practical, present-day relationship between Corea and Japan is much closer than that between Corea and China.

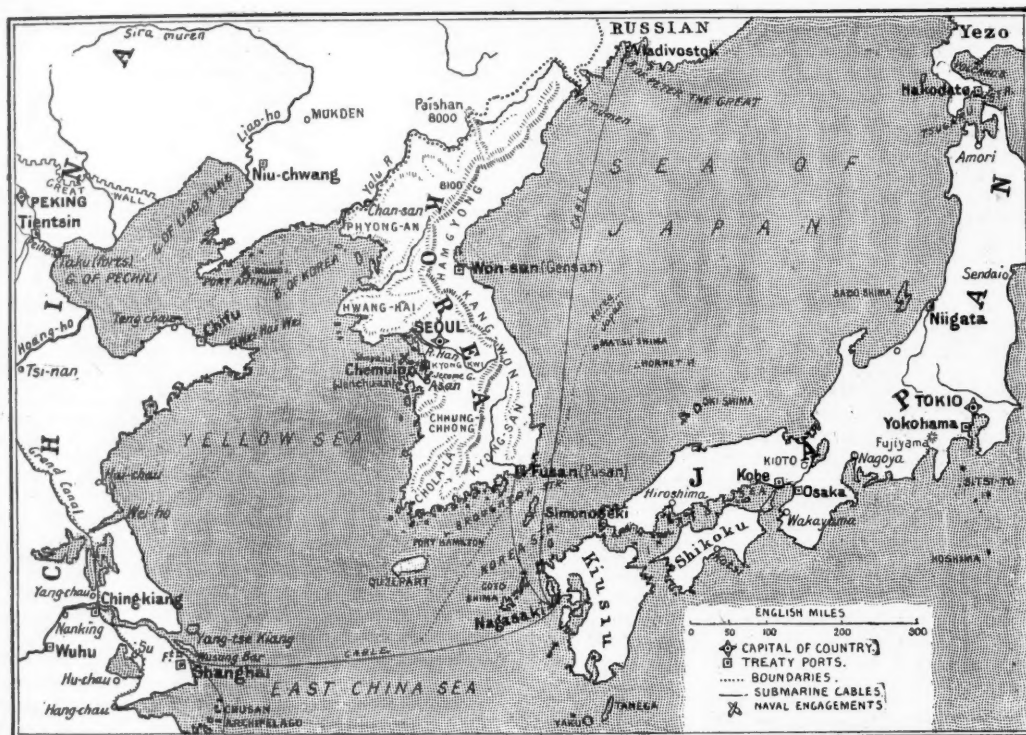
*Japan's  
Contention  
and Claims.*

International law has at least made such progress that even in the Orient it is realized that war is not to be declared without a setting forth of all the causes which seem to



SENATOR HILL, OF NEW YORK.





justify the final resort to arms. It was not until August 18 that the full text of Japan's war declaration became accessible to American readers. The document is an interesting one, and it presents, with the utmost skill and ingenuity that Japanese statesmen could devise, the grounds upon which the Island kingdom has rushed with enthusiasm and with absolute unanimity into warfare against the most populous, if not the most lately resourceful empire in the world. The declaration in full is as follows:

"We, by the grace of Heaven Emperor of Japan, seated on a throne occupied by the same dynasty from time immemorial, do hereby make proclamation to all our loyal and brave subjects as follows: We hereby declare war against China, and we commend each and all of our competent authorities in obedience to our wish, and with a view to the attainment of the National aim, to carry hostilities by sea and land against China with all the means at their disposal consistently with the law of Nations.

"We were unprepared for such a conspicuous want of amity and of good faith as has been manifested by China in her conduct toward this country in connection with the Korean affair. Korea is an independent State. She was first introduced into the family of nations by the advice and under the guidance of Japan. It has, however, been China's habit to designate Korea as her dependency, and both openly and secretly to interfere with her domestic affairs. At the time of the recent civil insurrec-

tion in Korea, China dispatched troops thither, alleging that her purpose was to afford succor in her dependent State.

"We, in virtue of this treaty concluded with Korea in 1882, and looking to possible emergencies, caused a military force to be sent to that country, wishing to procure for Korea freedom from the calamity of perpetual disturbance, and thereby to maintain the peace of the East in general. Japan invited China's co-operation for the accomplishment of that object, but China, advancing various pretexts, declined Japan's proposal.

"Thereupon Japan advised Korea to reform her administration so that order might be preserved at home and so that the country might be able to discharge the responsibilities and duties of an independent State abroad.

"Korea has already consented to undertake the task, but China has secretly and insidiously endeavored to circumvent and thwart Japan's purpose. She has further procrastinated and endeavored to make warlike preparations, both on land and at sea. When these preparations were completed she not only sent large reinforcements to Korea, with a view to the forcible attainment of her ambitious designs, but even carried her arbitrariness and insolence to the extent of opening fire upon our ships in Korean waters. China's plain object is to make it uncertain where the responsibility resides of preserving peace and order in Korea, and not only to weaken the position of that State in the family of nations—a position obtained for Korea through Japanese efforts—but also to obscure the significance of the treaties recognizing and

confirming that position. Such conduct on the part of China is not only a direct injury to the rights and interests of this empire, but also a menace to the permanent peace and tranquillity of the Orient.

"Judging from her action, it must be concluded that China from the beginning has been bent upon sacrificing peace to the attainment of her sinister objects. In this situation, ardent as our wish is to promote the prestige of the country abroad by strictly peaceful methods, we find it is impossible to avoid a formal declaration of war against China. It is our earnest wish that, by the loyalty and valor of our faithful subjects, peace may soon be permanently restored and the glory of the empire augmented and completed."

*Is Corea  
a Part  
of China?*

The status of Corea is in fact a difficult puzzle for diplomatists and international lawyers to work out. During the past ten or twelve years China has successively disclaimed authority over Corea, and reasserted the ancient claim that Corea was a tributary Chinese province. In so far as Corea has abandoned her ancient policy of a solute exclusion of foreigners, and has entered upon commercial and diplomatic relations with the outside world, Japan alone has been instrumental in bringing about the change. The Japanese have for some years been disposed to regard Corea as an independent but feeble and undeveloped state, under the friendly patronage and sponsorship of Japan, somewhat as the United States has regarded Hawaii or Nicaragua.

*The  
International  
Point of View.*

The political future of Corea, which is a matter of no light importance to the great Chinese Empire, is deemed to be of vital significance to the small island empire of Japan. Russia's bleak Siberian coasts adjoin Corea on the North. Vladivostok, which is Russia's naval station on the Pacific, is a bad winter harbor on account of the cold and the ice. Russia has long



THE KING OF COREA.

coveted Corea, or at least one or two of the advantageous winter harbors on the Corean coast. Japan naturally prefers that the Russian bear should keep out. England desires that Russia should not gain a more favorable naval position on the Asiatic coast. But while England and Japan agree in this desire to exclude Russia from Corea, England has apparently adopted the view that the most effective way to accomplish her main end is to assert strongly the claims of China to a full suzerainty over the Corean peninsula. Japan is modern, alert and temporarily effective. China is comparatively stolid, old-fash-



THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF CHINA.

ioned, immobile and ineffective. But China's resources of men and wealth are almost unlimited; and as a great permanent buffer state between India and Russia, England appreciates the value of China, and she hopes to see no dismemberment along China's northern frontiers. If this Japanese war should result in the weakening of China's claim upon Corea and in the establishment for this so-called "Hermit Kingdom" of a more complete independence than Corea has ever yet maintained, then the opportunity for Russian intrigue, and for a gradual Russian conquest by the well-known methods which, step by step, availed to add all of Turkestan to the Russian empire, would be as favorable as the most aggressive minions of the Czar could possibly desire.

Thus far the Japanese have had the advantage in the combat. Both China and Japan possess fine modern ships, but the Japanese officers seem to be superior to those in China's service. As we go to press with this number of the REVIEW, both powers are transporting troops into Corea as rapidly as possible, and decisive engage-

and America, Japan is required to admit foreign goods at an exceedingly low rate of duties, specified in the treaties, and is also compelled to permit foreign nations to maintain on her soil their own judicial tribunals for the hearing of all cases in which a foreigner is concerned. The objection to these foreign tribunals is chiefly a sentimental one, but the matter is by no means trivial. This limitation upon Japan's full sovereignty on her own soil, ought by all means to be wiped out. On the other hand, the limitation which the treaties place upon the revenue-raising power of the Japanese government is a practical injury of the most serious character. Japan would long ago have declared the treaties abrogated, and the United States would gladly have agreed; but the European powers have been unanimous in their determination to keep Japan in this humiliating and unjust position. England is largely responsible for the maintenance of this infernal conspiracy against the national claims of Japan. The United States has unfortunately until now possessed so small a navy that our government could not well assist Japan in the assertion of her rights.



SOUTH GATE OF SEOUL, COREA.

ments in the vicinity of Seoul, the Korean capital, are anticipated. If the war should take such a turn as to make possible an early cessation of hostilities, the Japanese might hope to retire without any great loss of prestige, but without any tangible gains except that moral effect upon the governments of the world which so brilliant a demonstration of naval and military efficiency could not fail to produce. If Japan could find a way to bring the war to an immediate end, her resources would not have been squandered to an extent that would endanger her financial position, and she might hope to secure with little delay the revision of her humiliating treaties with the great western nations,—a desideratum which has come to be the chief object of her public policy. Under these treaties, which ought to have been abrogated long ago with the full consent of Europe

*China Arousing Herself.* The reverses and disasters which befel China in the opening weeks of the struggle were a cause of great chagrin to the young Chinese Emperor. His displeasure was expressed in a characteristic Chinese fashion. The great Viceroy Li Hung Chang, whom General Grant considered one of the most remarkable men he had ever met, and who is commonly called the Bismarck of China, has for many years been practically at the head of the foreign and military branches of the Imperial government. The highest mark of rank and royal favor that can be bestowed upon a subject of the Chinese Emperor is known as the "yellow jacket."

Li Hung Chang has been divested of this cherished garment, and thus deposed to a lower rank. He has not, however, been removed from the direction of affairs, and the Emperor's action is perhaps to be regarded chiefly as his way of declaring to the Chinese millions and to the world at large his desire that the war should be prosecuted with the utmost vigor. Li Hung Chang will doubtless receive back his mark of official pre-eminence and royal favor when he has brought the war with Japan to a successful end. China has made great advances in the organization and equipment of her army since, some years ago, she was humiliated in her collision with France on the Tonquin frontier. Thoughtful observers remark that the European powers from their own selfish point of view have made a serious mistake in permitting the outbreak of this present war. They predict that the necessity of repelling the Japanese may so arouse China as to bring her by leaps and bounds to the position of one of the most formidable military powers in the world. A China thoroughly awakened and trained in the arts of modern warfare might make serious trouble for the European nations that hold colonial possessions in Asia.





GENERAL GRANT AND LI HUNG CHANG.

*The Opportunity  
of  
America.*

Our government at Washington has, possibly, missed a great opportunity to minister to the cause of peace and justice, and of the progress of the nations. Our influence in China, Japan and Corea is so great and our position, in the very nature of the case, is so free from suspicion of self-interest, that anything like an energetic attempt upon our part to act as mediator, and to prevent the clash of arms between our long-time friends the governments of Japan and China, ought to have been crowned with brilliant success. The United States has a permanent mission in the Pacific Ocean, and we should not shrink from its assumption. With our sanction and avowed support, Japan ought to be able to serve notice upon the world that the iniquitous treaties will be abrogated after a specified date. In consideration of the support of the United States in this matter of the treaties, Japan might have been willing to withdraw from Corea and recognize the Chinese suzerainty, which the whole world so long considered to be unquestionable. On some such general basis as this the United States might have prevented or quickly terminated the existing war, and restored tranquillity to the entire eastern coast of Asia. We believe that any solution of existing Asiatic difficulties that the United States should declare to be just and right would be promptly ac-

cepted by Russia and England, as well as by the Asiatic powers themselves. Possessing this influence for peace and harmony, is it right for our government to abstain from the practical exercise of that influence?

*Tranquillity  
in Hawaii.*

In a special article in this number of the REVIEW we present a summary of the most noteworthy features of the new Hawaiian constitution. All reports from Honolulu show a very great relief from the tension which unsettled political conditions had produced. Industrial activity of every kind has been resumed, and projects for road making and for railroad building have been taken up with a promise of early and substantial results. Monarchical activities seem to have subsided completely, and it does not appear likely that any important element of the voting population will long refuse to register under the new arrangements, which require an oath to support the constitution and to abstain from all attempts to restore monarchical institutions. Though somewhat deliberate in its action, the government of the United States has accorded due recognition to the new republic, whose government now stands acknowledged everywhere both as the *de facto* and the *de jure* ruling power. Annexation to the United States is still the inspiring

hope of the Hawaiian Islands, but the situation now permits comfortable postponement of that question for a year or a decade.

*Shall Our  
Army Be  
Increased?*

The recent employment of federal troops to quell the strike riots at Chicago gave a practical turn to the question whether or not the regular army of the United States ought to be increased. The army was rapidly reduced after the civil war to the basis of about 25,000 men; but the country is twice as populous as it was a quarter of a century ago, and its large cities especially have increased both in size and in the elements of population that make riots more likely and dangerous. A great standing army, maintained with reference to the possible momentary outbreak of war with a foreign power, is not, of course, to be considered for a moment by the United States. We shall soon have a population of 75,000,000, and if no increase is made in



From photograph by Sarony, New York.

GENERAL MILES, U.S.A.

the army, our regular soldiery will be at the rate of 1,000 men for 3,000,000 of population. This number, in our judgment, would be quite sufficient were it not for the great distances to be overcome in the assembling of a considerable body of troops at any desired point. Cavalry from Texas during the Chicago riots was encamped on the shore of Lake Michigan; but if enough troops had been more readily accessible, the riots could not have gained such headway. The early presence of federal troops would have resulted in no disadvantage to any legitimate cause of labor, but would, on the contrary, have saved labor organizations from much of the discredit that has been heaped upon them by reason of the riotous destruction of property. A gradual increase of the regular army to a maximum of 40,000 or possibly 50,000 men, might add to the general security of the country in all

its lawful interests. It has been proposed, as a substitute for any increase of the regular army, to adopt a policy which would make the state militia regiments more efficient. There could be no reasonable objection to a further development of the militia system, but this would scarcely meet the end that would be secured by placing a larger force of regular troops under the direct command of the President of the United States. The dignity of the federal laws must be maintained, and the orders of the federal judiciary must be enforced. A moderate increase in the army would endanger no man's liberty, and might conduce much to the maintenance of law and order.

*More  
Cruisers  
Needed.*

It is also sufficiently evident that without any belligerent purposes whatsoever, but wholly in the interest of the establishment and maintenance of peace and good will throughout the world, the United States might with great advantage continue to increase its navy. It is not heavy battle-ships that we need so much as the swift, effective cruisers, armored or unarmored, that can do our national errands in all waters with dignity and dispatch. It has been extremely important in these past weeks that we should have been represented in Japanese and Chinese waters by a more imposing squadron than it has been possible to dispatch thither. The patrol of the Bering Sea has needed a number of vessels, and the development of our coaling station at Pearl Harbor makes it imperative that we should be represented at Hawaii. The protracted trouble at Bluefields has required the presence of American ships on the Nicaragua coast; and, not to multiply details, there is useful and beneficent work for our vessels to accomplish in many parts of the world. We have surprised ourselves and the European nations by suddenly leaping to the front as the leader in improved naval architecture. National pride and national advantage should admonish us to continue the naval policy so well begun.

*The Problem  
of Speed  
at Sea.*

The season has been one of unusual interest in matters of navigation and seamanship, whether for purposes of commerce, war or sport. Never before has yachting attracted so much attention. Mr. George Gould's *Vigilant*, representing American ideas in the construction and management of a sailing boat, has been continuing its remarkable series of races in British waters with the *Britannia*, owned by the Prince of Wales. The *Britannia* has been more generally successful, but the *Vigilant* has won the races when the conditions have been those of the open sea rather than of land-locked harbors and estuaries. The trial trip of the American naval cruiser *Minneapolis* has resulted in the development of a speed that gives her rank as the fastest war-ship in the world. Meanwhile the great Cunard liner the *Campania* has continued to improve upon her own remarkable transatlantic record, and has at length considerably surpassed that of her twin ship the *Lucania*. The *Campania* reached New York

August 17, after a run of 5 days, 9 hours and 29 minutes between the point on the Irish coast and that on Sandy Hook which are accepted as the bounds of the transatlantic passage. The *Lucania* in May made the eastward passage in about 5 days and 12 hours. It is believed that these two ships may yet improve upon their present records by several hours. Enthusiasts are now predicting for the early part of



MR. GEORGE GOULD.

the next century a type of vessel, built of aluminum, which will be operated by storage electrical batteries, and will plow the seas at the rate of 60 or 70 miles an hour. The speed of steamships at present is not so much a question of mechanical possibility as of commercial feasibility. With the use of iron and steel ships and coal as a fuel for the manufacture of steam, it is hardly likely that it will be found advantageous to attempt to secure a speed materially greater than that now reached by the fastest ocean liners and naval cruisers.

*The Trend  
to  
Fixed Wages.*

Nothing more notable has happened abroad this summer, as indicative of the trend of the times, than the agreement which has been arrived at for the settlement of wages in two staple English industries. The coal miners and the North of England iron shipbuilders have both come to an understanding with their employers on the question of wages—the central principle of both settlements being the same, viz., a recoil from the excessive fluctuation of wage scales. The conciliation board established to settle the miners' strike of last year has cut wages 10 per cent. from August 1, on the express understanding that there shall be no change in the rate until January 1, 1896. If trade improves after January 1, 1896, the men may claim 15 per cent. advance till August

1, 1896. The minimum living wage is fixed at 80 per cent. above the prices of 1888. The maximum, which can only be claimed between January and August, 1896, is fixed at 45 per cent. above the 1888 standard. The iron and steel shipbuilders, masters and men, between the Tyne and the Tees, have voluntarily entered into an agreement forbidding all changes in wages excepting at six months' intervals, and then no change is to be made either way of more than 5 per cent. We seem to be settling back to the old usage of having wages regulated by law for fixed periods, although to-day mutual agreement is substituted for the decisions of judicial courts. It is a curious illustration of the natural instinctive yearning for stability. Society has been in a state of flux so long that it would not be surprising if there were some very startling reversions to ancient conservative usages. Here in America it would be well for the present to encourage the adoption of the new English practices which guard against arbitrary changes of wage rates. Industrial peace is prevalent again, and it is timely to consider means for its permanent continuance.

*The Trend  
to a  
Gagged Press.*

Another and less happy sign of the times abroad is the sudden and general disposition of the popular governments to resort to the most familiar weapon of autocracy and of monarchy. France and Italy, scared by the Anarchist outrages, have been legislating in a fashion which would have delighted Castlereagh. The Anarchist law of repression, which in July passed the French Chamber, abolishes trial by jury whenever the prisoner is accused of Anarchist crimes, or "of committing by any other means acts of Anarchist propaganda by extolling attacks on person or property." That clause in a Jeffreys' hands would pretty effectively suppress all freedom of discussion, and it is probably intended to have that effect. Governments do not abolish the palladium of liberty out of regard for liberty, and the Anarchist law is a long stride toward despotism. The only remaining safeguard, the freedom of the press, is destroyed in the subsequent clause, which forbids, under penalty of fine and imprisonment, the reporting in whole or in part of the proceedings in any case which is concerned with Anarchists. Here we have the gag, pure and simple: No jury and no press. Thus, by abolishing the indispensable safeguards against injustice, King Demos hopes to repress a revolt, the taproot of which is the invincible hatred of injustice which is native to the human heart. As new presbyter was but old priest writ large, so there seems little to choose between Demos and Despot when panic is in the air.

*Will  
Repression  
Succeed?*

Persecution extirpated the Protestant heresy south of the Alps. M. Pobedonostzeff appears to have throttled Nihilism in Russia. Will Europe be successful in trampling out Anarchism? In Italy the prisons are full of Anarchists, or

men accused of Anarchy; for the curse of such reigns of terror is that accusation is held to be synonymous with conviction. Anarchism is as elastic and as dangerous a term as heresy, and magistrates in France and Italy are not likely to be more strict in insisting upon accurate definitions than were the inquisitors of Spain. The Anarchist prisoners in the middle of July numbered 250 in Rome, 300 in Milan, 315 in Turin, 180 in Genoa, 513 in Bologna, and 900 in other towns. Altogether Italy had nearly 2,500 men in prison on charge of Anarchism, more or less constructive, and still they were not content. Signor Crispi was demanding, and the Parliament was voting, more measures of repression. The talk is of an international Anti-Anarchist League of all the powers and of all the peoples for the purpose of hunting down Anarchists as *hostes humani generis*. The cry of mad dog is usually popular for a time. But it provokes reaction, and meanwhile is apt to work cruel injustice to the innocent accused.



M. BURDEAU,

New President of the French Chamber of Deputies.

*Hep Hep! in  
the House of  
Lords.*

In the British House of Lords, on that housetop of the world,—to quote the striking phrase of the Duke of Argyll,—Lord Salisbury, who has never proposed to legislate about anything since his government went out, suddenly found himself moved in July to introduce a bill to check the immigration of destitute aliens into England and especially to give the Government power to expel foreigners who abused the English right of asylum for perfecting dangerous schemes against other nations. Lord Salisbury introduced the bill in a speech which, to quote a homely phrase, was “nuts” for the Czar and all the Continental governments. He, an ex-Prime Minister, declared in his place in Parliament that England was the hatching-house for the assassinations and outrages of Europe, and therefore he proposed to arm the English Government with power which would practically

enable Czar or Kaiser or French President to compel England to deny freedom of asylum to any proscribed refugee whom they desired to seize. There is “Stepniak,” for instance, who in his zeal for liberty slew a Russian general; there is M. de Rochefort, who has certainly been abundantly guilty of what French magistrates would hold to be the propaganda of Anarchy, and so one might go on through the long list. Is the right of asylum to follow trial by jury, and liberty of the press, and publicity of justice, into the limbo of abandoned superstitions?

*The Thirsty  
Sister of  
the Anarchist.*

M. Jaures, the brilliant Socialist deputy, in moving an amendment to the Anarchist bill which almost succeeded in securing the assent of the Chambers, proposed that “all public men—ministers, senators or deputies—who shall have trafficked with their mandate, received bribes, or participated in questionable financial concerns, whether as directors or companies condemned by the Court, or by extolling such concerns before one or more persons, shall be considered guilty of Anarchist propaganda.” M. Jaures made a telling point when he contrasted the hecatomb of victims sacrificed on the Panama Canal to the demon of financial corruption with the handful of men killed by the Anarchists. “An ancient poet had said that dust was the thirsty sister of mud. The Anarchist mud was the sister of financial and political dust.” Banish the Anarchist if you will, but first send to New Caledonia the financial swindlers, whose corruption drove the ruined to despair! M. Jaures made such an impression in the Chamber that, but for the vote of Ministers themselves, his amendment would have been carried. It was lost, by only six votes.

*A Movement  
for Jury  
Reform.*

Thus the demand for effective means to deal with the social disease of Anarchism is leading the European nations to the adoption of summary processes that dispense with juries and with publicity. It is to be hoped that no stress of circumstances will ever make it appear desirable to depart from the safeguards which our American laws and institutions have always thrown about the rights of the individual. Nevertheless it is possible enough that unless we make our methods of criminal justice more effective there may come a reaction which will endanger personal liberty. We cannot afford to abandon the jury system, vexatious though its results often are. But whether or not we cannot vastly improve that system is a question that has been timely for many years, but never so timely as it is to-day. On August 7 Senator Perkins, of California, introduced a bill in the United States Senate providing that the jury laws be so amended that in trials before United States courts in civil actions three-fourths of the jury may render a verdict, and in criminal cases five-sixths. The bill provides also that trial by jury may be waived in minor criminal cases and in civil actions by consent of both parties. This measure was introduced by Mr. Per-



kings on behalf of a number of prominent and influential citizens of California, and is due primarily to the efforts of Mr. Horace F. Cutter, of San Francisco. Every community in the United States can furnish its own abundant illustrations of justice defeated and the law brought into contempt through failure of one or two jurymen to do their duty. It is to be hoped that Congress at its session next winter may give its serious attention to this question of jury reform in the interest of a more effective and prompt administration of justice. If juries in cases before the United States judiciary should be authorized to render a verdict upon the agreement of ten of the twelve men in criminal and nine men in civil cases, it is probable that the legislatures of the States would follow the federal example in rapid order.

*"Anarchist as an Epithet."* The United States, since the Haymarket bomb explosion in Chicago, has been almost wholly free from practical Anarchist attempts upon the lives of persons in authority. But there has become rife in this country one very deplorable practice, growing out of the abhorrence that is felt against both the doctrines and the doings of the Anarchists. Since the Anarchist to-day is the most dreaded and abhorred creature who has a place on this planet, it has come to be the custom of certain newspapers of an extreme type to denounce as an Anarchist any man whose reputation they wish to assail. Thus, within a few months, several prominent newspapers have called President Cleveland an Anarchist because, forsooth, they held that the logical consequences of some of his political doctrines and public acts might be prejudicial to the existing order of things. The supporters and leaders of the recent railway strike have been quite generally denounced as Anarchists by newspapers especially opposed to labor organizations. The point has been reached where certain newspapers would hardly be disposed to admit a difference between Trades Unionism and Anarchism. If the desperate character of this social malady justifies the making of special laws for the trial and punishment of Anarchists in European countries, and justifies our own authorities in the use of special precautions to prevent Anarchists from landing on our shores and from making inflammatory public speeches, it must follow that it is a terrible defamation and a most dastardly offense to call a man an Anarchist who is in fact a law-abiding and worthy member of society. We will not now comment upon the propriety or impropriety of the charge that Mr. Debs, the president of the American Railway Union and leader of the recent railway strike, is an Anarchist. His methods and conduct are soon to become the subject of full review in the courts of law. But we must protest with earnestness against the unbridled malevolence that has used this epithet against the President of the United States, and against certain reputable teachers and professors in leading colleges. As against the President of the United States, the epithet is merely

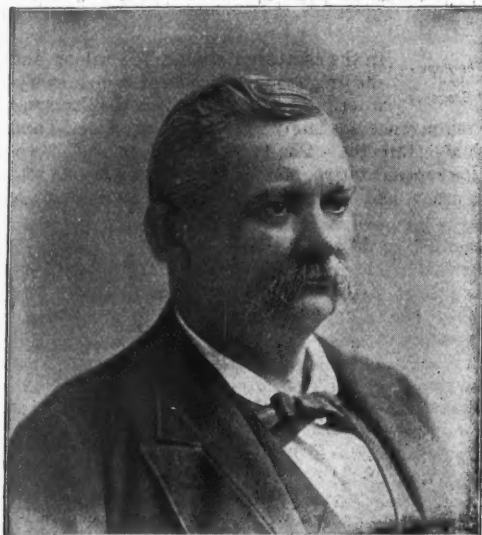
an indignity which cannot injure Mr. Cleveland, and can only do harm to the newspapers which would condescend to such an impropriety. But as against a political economist and honored teacher like Professor Ely the offense is more serious, because the accusation is more seriously made. Certain newspapers have gone so far as to declare that Professor Ely and other specified teachers are essentially Anarchists and that they ought to be punished as such. The charges against Professor Ely reflect upon the University of Wisconsin as well as upon himself, and at his demand they are to be examined by the Board of Regents of that institution. It is entirely legitimate to disagree with an economist's views and teachings; but it is criminally wicked to misrepresent those views and teachings in such a manner as to injure his reputation. And it is dastardly beyond expression falsely to charge such a man with being an Anarchist,—that is, an enemy of the law and the social order. Everything Professor Ely has ever taught or written tends in the very opposite direction. The *Outlook*, commenting upon these malicious and evidently conspired attacks against Professor Ely, declares that they are due to the fact that "he would prevent private corporations from taking the public's money without compensation." The University of Wisconsin can well afford to stand firmly by a teacher and scholar whose work has done so much to promote the cause of good government in this country, and whose position, both in public and private, is in every respect so blameless and so honorable.

*The Alabama Election.*

The recent election in Alabama which resulted in the declared victory of Mr. Oates as Governor by a majority of some twenty-five thousand votes has been disputed with great bitterness by the supporters of Mr. Kolb, the defeated candidate. Mr. Kolb represents the revolt in his State against the regular Democratic organization, and since the rise of the Populist movement in the South he has shown himself a determined and irrepressible leader. It is claimed by Mr. Kolb and his followers that upon a fair count of the votes their ticket would have been completely successful. They declare that the victory of the Democratic regulars was won by a process of fraud at the polls that reached the extent of tens of thousands of fictitious ballots. No candid man in any party who is familiar with political methods in Alabama denies the prevalence in many districts of irregular and unlawful election methods. This is a deplorable state of affairs which nobody but the people of Alabama themselves can remedy. The question of federal intervention, whether directly or indirectly, in the holding of elections has been settled and is not likely soon to be reopened. Not only in purely local election contests, but also in presidential and congressional elections, Alabama is left to her own methods and placed solely upon her own honor. Mr. Oates may be an infinitely better man for governor than Mr. Kolb; but it is of small consequence what candidates



or what party succeeds when compared with the great and fundamental importance of fair elections and honest political methods. We are not in possession of any facts reflecting upon one party or an-



From photograph by Bell, Washington, D. C.

HON. WILLIAM C. OATES,  
Governor-Elect of Alabama.

other in the State of Alabama; but there must be some truth in the common reports which declare that confidence in the honesty of election methods in that State is almost completely broken down.

*British Politics.* The Liberal success in the election at Attcliffe to fill the new Lord Coleridge's seat in the Commons, helped to gild the somewhat sombre clouds in which the session of Parliament is ending. No one expected the government to prorogue Parliament in a blaze of glory. They have done enough in that they have survived. Sir W. Harcourt has achieved a substantial success in carrying his Budget. His scheme, applauded at its inception, had been not less popular after it had been fully debated and sent up to the House of Lords. In the Upper Chamber Lord Salisbury and his serried legions condemned it, but they could do no more. To have thrown it out would have been too daring a challenge to the government to appeal to the country upon the one issue on which for a hundred years all English electors have been of one mind. Besides, the Conservatives are not ready either with candidates or programmes. So the budget has passed, and the landlords will have to reconcile themselves as best they can to the new burdens imposed upon their estates.

*The National Heirlooms.* One result of the budget which may be seen before long will be to give a great impetus to the Rev. H. D. Rawnsley's newly formed National Trust, the object of which is

to create a body something like the trustees of the National Gallery or the British Museum, which would undertake the responsible custody of all national heirlooms, whether of castles or ruins or historic sites, or any other objects of national importance, the owners of which are no longer in a position to maintain them for the advantage of the public. Hitherto the peers, or many of them, have maintained their parks, picture galleries, etc., at their own expense, very largely for the benefit of the public. Now that rents have vanished and rates increase, and the new death duties loom heavy on the horizon, what is a peer to do? If he sells to parvenu plutocrats, the public lose access to these national treasures; if he retains them in his own hands he is likely to be taxed to death. Possibly the new Trust may open out a way of escape which will exempt these national pleasaunces and treasure-houses from taxation, and will enable the public to continue to enjoy them as heretofore.

*Democratizing the Land.*

There is reason to believe that England is on the verge of a radical revolution in the popular method of regarding the landed interest. The old landed families are practically ruined. But it is not the interest nor will it ever be the policy of the nation to allow the land to go out of cultivation. What seems probable,—and the probability has been strengthened by the defeat of the government in committee on the Scotch local government bill, when, despite the protest of Sir George Trevelyan, the majority voted in favor of allowing the local authorities to advance money for allotments,—is that we shall shortly see in England a determined effort made to use the credit of the State in order to restore the people to the land. We see this tendency in full operation in New Zealand, where experiments on a limited scale having been very successful financially and socially, the Colony is meditating a great loan in order to multiply the number of assisted settlers on the land. Irish precedents will be invoked to some purpose, and when once England has, say, a hundred millions sterling of public money advanced to plant a new peasantry in the shires, the old mode of looking at the landed interest will suddenly be discovered to be as much an anachronism in England as it is to-day in France.

*The Evicted Tenants Bill.*

The Ministry, having abandoned the Welsh Church bill and the Local Veto bill, clung all the more tenaciously to the Evicted Tenants bill. It was a small measure, a belated attempt to extract a small speck from the hand of the Irish peasant. That there is any thorn there is entirely due to the refusal of the English Government of 1886 to perceive that the use of pressure outside the law, upon which Sir M. Hicks-Beach relied, was inadequate to compel the Clanricardes and other landlords of that class to make the abatements which every good landlord made as a matter of course. The whole trouble is an object-lesson as to the ab-

surdity of governing a country not in accordance with the necessities of its inhabitants, but in deference to the prejudices or the convenience of another set of people living in another island, who are too far off or too much preoccupied with their own affairs to understand the need for action until it is too late. The Conservatives might well have helped to bury this grievance, which only concerns some 4,000 persons at the most. Fortunately for the Liberals, they have persisted in keeping it alive. The bill was obstructed with three hundred amendments until the guillotine was applied, and after that it was summarily thrown out by the Peers. That object-lesson as to the need of Home Rule will remain until the general election.

*Moral  
Questions  
in England.*

The Temperance party in England is sore about the postponement of local veto, but the advocates of that practical method of dealing with the drink traffic known as the Norwegian system have plucked up heart of grace and are setting to work to agitate for the municipal system of the public house. No fresh move has been made as yet against the Jockey Club in order to bring to a test the question of gambling. Poor St. Ladas was no sooner canonized than he fell from his pride of place and was beaten twice over in a single month. Meanwhile, as Lady Henry Somerset has pointed out, a new evil has arisen to demand the attention of the moralists. Tableaux vivants have been introduced into popular music halls, which it is expected will lead to the prompt refusal of the renewal of their license. Londoners are anything but prudish, and they shrug their shoulders at the protests of puritans who object to the diaphanous garb of the coryphées of the ballet. But as to some of these tableaux vivants the moral question is a different and far more serious one.

*Affairs in  
Africa.*

At the Cape the difficulty with the Boers has been satisfactorily adjusted, the compromise about Swaziland has been prolonged, and Premier Rhodes is up to the eyes in legislation about the natives. Matabeleland seems to be settling down quietly under its new rulers, the telegraph is being pushed northward through Nyasaland, and Mr. Rhodes is reported to have said that he no longer troubles himself about the Mahdi now that the Soudan is held as in a vise between civilized Uganda and civilized Egypt. Since he made that remark, civilization has made another onward step in the occupation of Kassala by the Italians. This clears the Dervishes out of another of their strongholds and advances Europe another stage nearer Khartoum. Mr. Rhodes is coming to London in October, with what purpose is not yet clear. But he is not coming merely to enjoy himself. A statesman with imagination enough to consecrate the ruins of Zimbabwe as the Westminster Abbey of a South African Empire, is not a man who comes to London without a definite purpose of making his visit serviceable to the English-speaking world. France has

effected a treaty with the Congo State that seems to leave very little substance in the famous Anglo-Congolese agreement. But the British are hardly to be checked in their purpose to open and control a broad and clear right of way from South Africa to Egypt.

*The Pope  
and  
the Grogshop.*

In the campaign against the saloon and the grogshop, the brunt of which everywhere has fallen upon women, the cause of temperance has lately received an unexpected and valuable impetus. The Pope himself, in the person of his representative, Mgr. Satolli, has descended into the arena, and the temperance party in America is



BISHOP WATTERSON.

rejoicing with exceeding great joy over their new and puissant ally. It came about in this wise: The Catholic Bishop Watterson, of Columbus, Ohio, issued a pastoral in which he decreed that no person engaged in the sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquors should be admitted to membership in any societies affiliated with the Roman Catholic Church. The Bishop withdrew the episcopal sanction from all associations in which liquor dealers held office and forbade any one selling liquor to have membership in them. The saloon men protested and appealed to Mgr. Satolli, who supported the Bishop, declaring that "the liquor traffic, especially as conducted here in the United States, is the source of much evil, hence the Bishop was acting within his rights in seeking to restrain it." Hence, much dismay among Catholic saloon keepers, and much elation among temperance people. It is not true, however, that this decision has any wider legal effect than the support of one Bishop in his own diocese. No other Bishop is compelled to make similar rules. The moral effect, however, is very important.

*The Advance of Science.* The meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and of various special scientific bodies affiliated with the general organization, was held in the middle of August at Brooklyn under the distinguished and



PROFESSOR S. P. LANGLEY, D.C.L.

successful presidency of Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, of Philadelphia. The American Association, though still a great factor in the progress of our scientific knowledge and education, does not occupy the commanding place that once belonged to it. The British Association, whose purposes are similar, has held its annual meeting at Oxford with all the prestige that belonged to it in years past and gone. In Great Britain, the foremost scientific men in many fields of research make it their pleasure and duty to attend the yearly gatherings of the Association and to contribute of their best to its value as a national institution. Unfortunately in the United States many of the foremost scientific scholars have withdrawn from the Association and content themselves with membership

in more special and exclusive bodies which meet by themselves at some other season of the year. It is to be desired that the American Association should be maintained as a great body inclusive of all the meritorious scientists of the country, and that its educational possibilities should be developed as a patriotic duty. From England comes the pleasant news that our eminent authority in more than one scientific field, Professor S. P. Langley, of Washington, has this year been the recipient of great honors and courtesies from the British Association whose sessions he has attended, and has also been accorded honorary degrees by the great English universities. Hard times and commercial panics do not check the advancement of scientific investigation, and the laboratories and observatories have never had a higher and more fruitful degree of activity to report than that which has belonged to the past year.

*Death of George Inness.* The artists and art patrons of New York paid all possible respect in August to the memory of the late George Inness, who was the foremost landscape painter this country has produced, and who died early in the month while



THE LATE GEORGE INNESS.

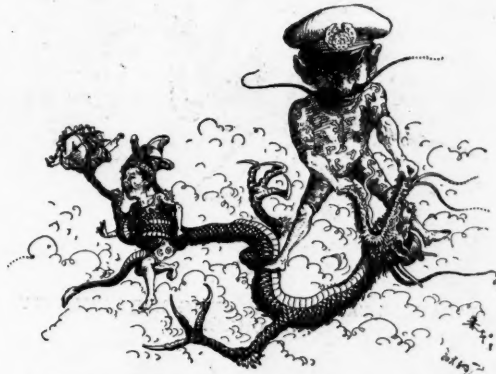
sojourning in Scotland. For many years Mr. Inness had held his high position, and his well-earned fame grew constantly to the last. He lived to see great progress in the art of painting in this country, and to his own example no slight portion of that progress may be attributed.



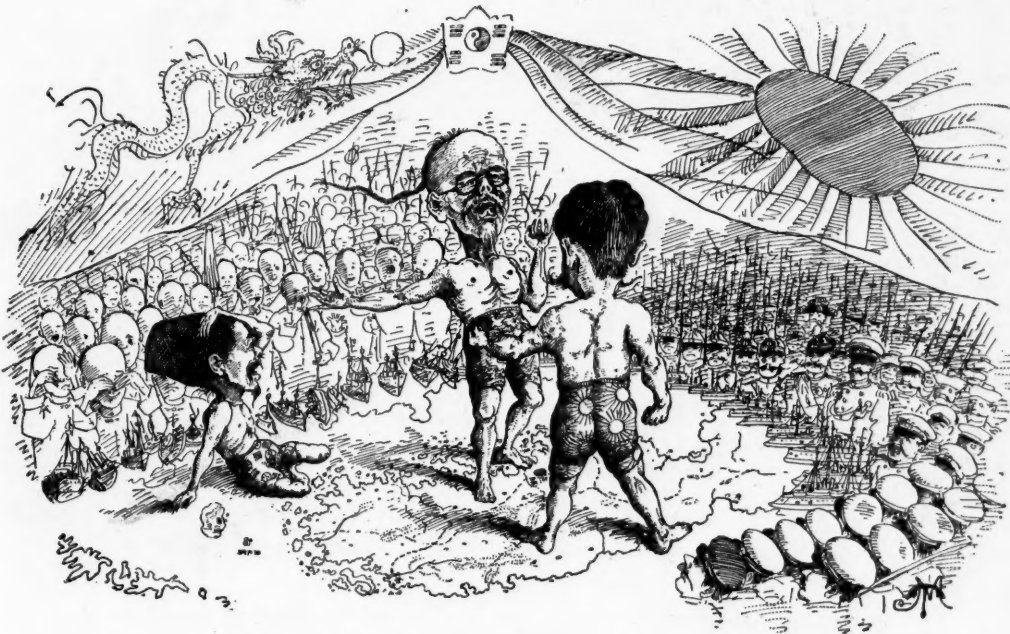
# CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



NAVAL SEE-SAW.—LI HUNG CHANG  
GETS A JOLT.



JAPANESE NAVY RESCUING COREA FROM THE  
CHINESE DRAGON.



CHINA AND JAPAN WRESTLING OVER THE MAP OF COREA.

A PAGE OF CARTOONS BY A JAPANESE ARTIST.





JAPANESE CARTOON SHOWING THE DUPLICITY  
OF CHINA.



"A TEMPEST IN A TEAPOT."



THE COREAN COCK FIGHT.

THE RUSSIAN BEAR: "Ha! Whichever wins I see my way  
to a dinner!"

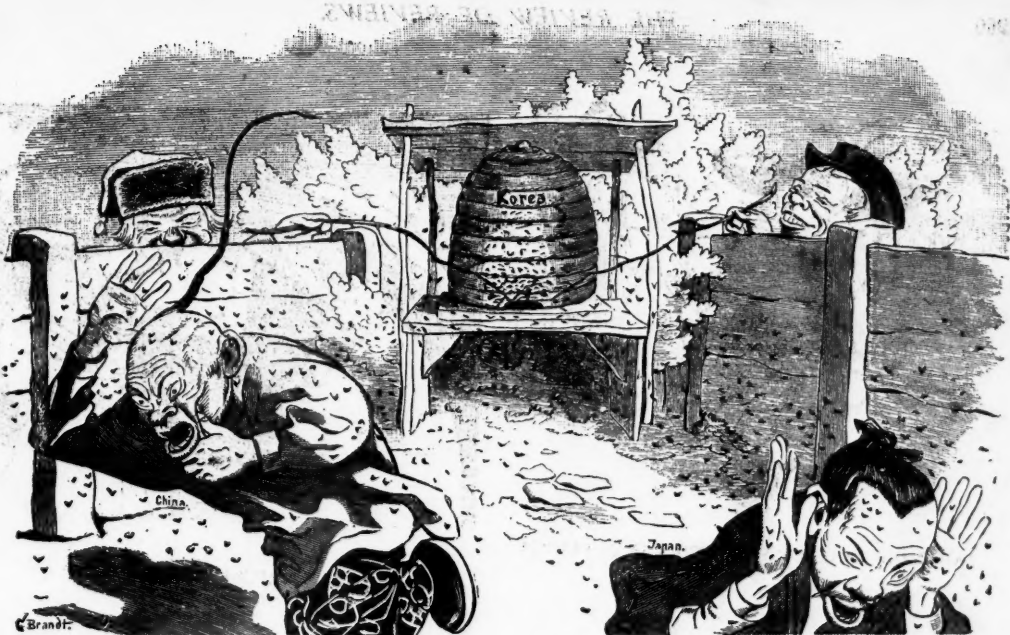
From *Punch* (London).



THE TRIUMPH OF CIVILIZATION.

Apropos of old and new modes of warfare.

From *Punch* (London).



THE CONTEST OVER COREA.—CHINA AND JAPAN HAVE TO TAKE THE STINGS, BUT RUSSIA AND ENGLAND WILL GET THE HONEY IN THE END.

From Kladderadatsch (Berlin).



HOW THE NORTHERN ALEXANDER MIGHT CUT THE COREAN KNOT.

From Ull (Berlin).



### COREA IS "VERY LIKE A BEAR."

The Czar appears to have an eye on Corea as a cub that would dance splendidly to Russian music.

From *Grip* (Toronto).



### SATOLLI, THE NEW RICHELIEU.

(APROPOS OF MONSIGNOR SATOLLI'S RECENT DECISION AGAINST LIQUOR-SELLERS.)

"Mark where she stands! Around her form I draw the sacred circle of the Church; step but within that space, and 'gainst thy head, yea, though it wear a crown, I'll launch the curse of Rome!"

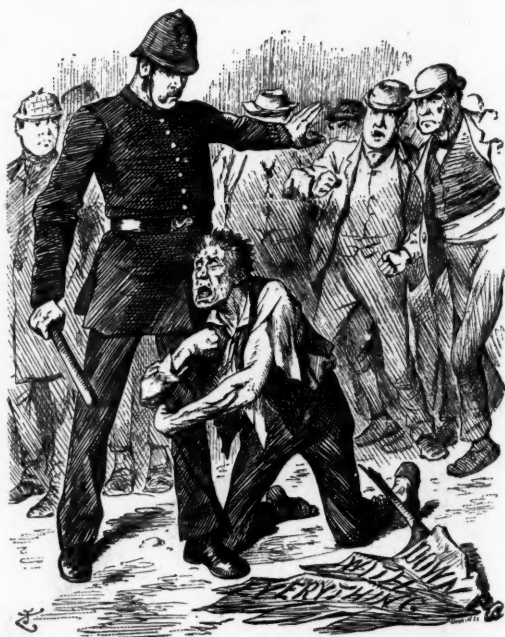
From *Grip* (Toronto).



### THE CONFLICT BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN.

BARONESS VON SUTTNER (author of "Ground Arms"): "I have not succeeded in reuniting civilized nations; perhaps I may do better with you."

From *Floh* (Vienna).



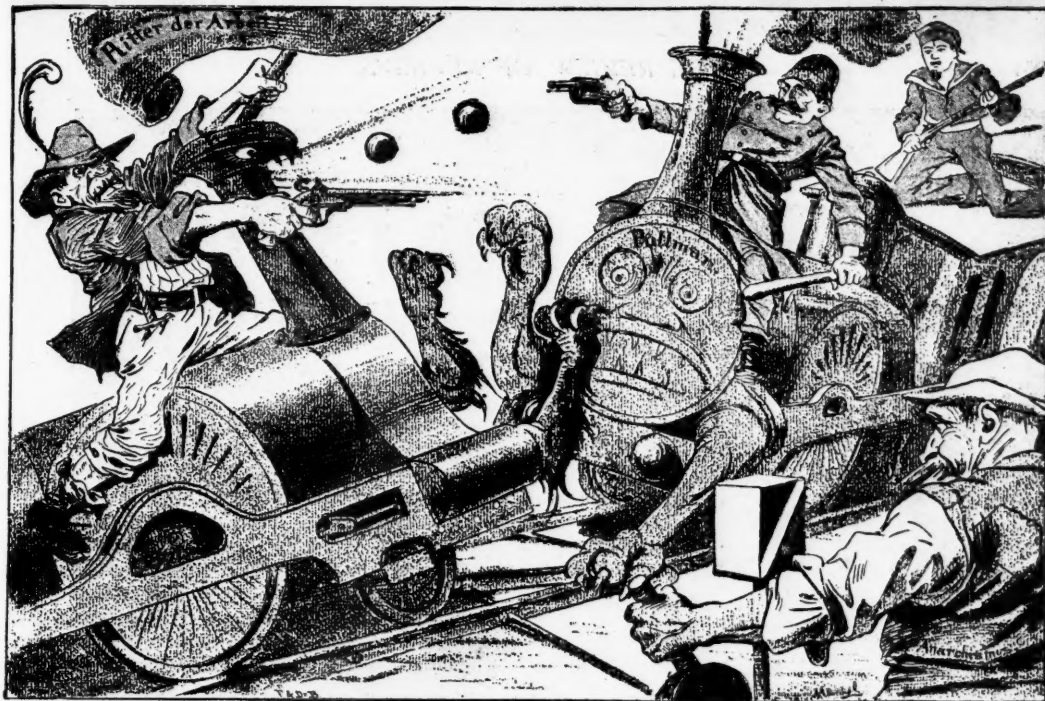
### "A FRIEND IN NEED—."

ANARCHIST: "Elp! Elp! Per-lice!!"

CONSTABLE: "Down with everything, indeed! Lucky for you you haven't downed me."

From *Punch* (London).





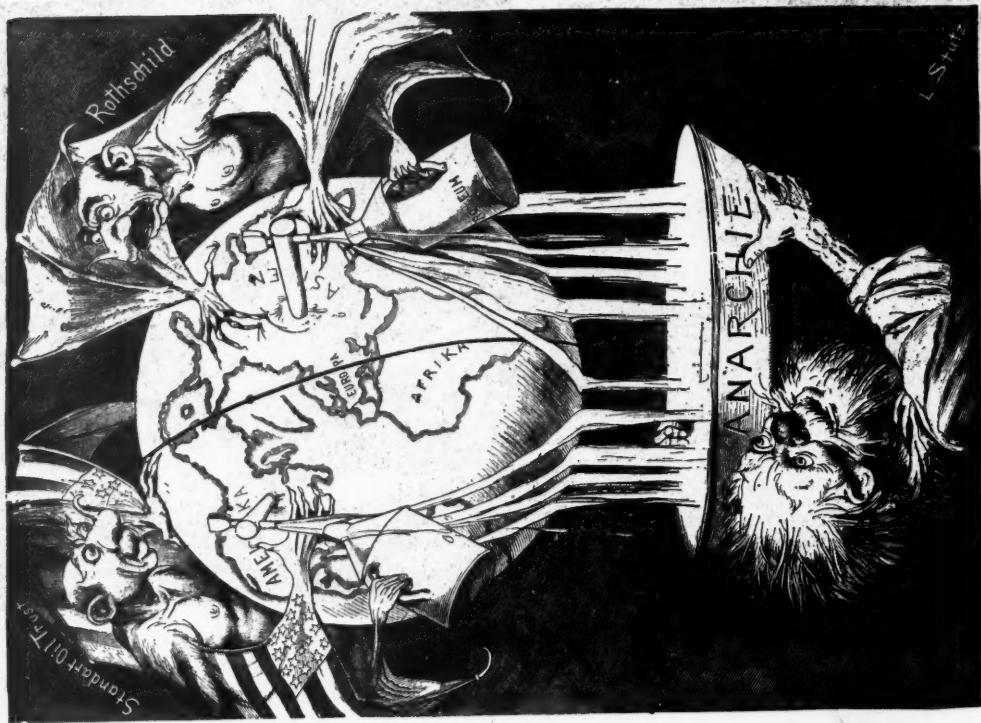
A GERMAN VIEW OF THE LABOR WAR IN THE UNITED STATES.  
From *Ulk* (Berlin).



Copyrighted by Keppler & Schwarzmann.

AROUSSED!  
From *Puck* (New York).





HOW THE MONOPOLIST HELPS THE ANARCHIST.  
From *Das Petroleum-Weltmonopol*.



UNCLE SAM'S DREAM AND HIS AWAKENING.  
From *Beiblatt zum Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



**THE MORAL OF THE LATE STRIKE:**

It is only the striker who suffers in the end.

From *Judge* (New York).



**THE NEW CAPITOL.**

CASSIUS (Gorman): "He doth bestride the narrow world like a Colossus; and we petty men walk under his huge legs and peep about to find ourselves dishonorable graves. Upon what meat doth this our Cæsar feed that he is grown so great?"—*Shakespeare*.

From *Judge*, August 11.

## RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

July 21.—Senator Allen's report of the sugar trust bribery investigation is made public....An important test of smokeless powder is made at the Indian Head Proving Grounds near Washington....The *Vigilant* defeats the *Britannia*....The result of the inquiry by the committee of cardinals favorable to Monsignor Satolli....Serious floods in India....The Senate accepts the financial arrangements of the Italian government by a majority of 95.

July 22.—Thomas C. Platt, in an interview, says that he favors a combination ticket against Tammany in the New York City elections, with a Republican as candidate for Mayor....Spanish troops defeat a Malay force in a battle at Mindanao.

July 23.—Senator Gorman makes a bitter attack on the President for the Wilson letter; his statements are corroborated by Senators Vest, Harris and Jones....Governor Tillman issues a proclamation announcing the reopening of the dispensaries in South Carolina August 1....Railway wrecks in Arkansas and near Cincinnati kill eleven persons....Four persons are drowned in Otsego Lake, N. Y....The *Britannia* defeats the *Vigilant* over the course of the Royal Munster Yacht Club....All amendments to the French Anti-Anarchist bill are rejected by the Chamber of Deputies, at the request of the government....The Parliament of Canada is prorogued....Murderer of Bulgarian Finance Minister arrested in Roumania....M. Tricoups proposes arrangements with foreign bondholders.

July 24.—Senator Hill makes a speech in defense of the President....Judges Wood and Grosscup, at Chicago, decide that the trial of E. V. Debs and his associates for contempt of court must go on....Japanese troops defeat the Koreans and Chinese in a battle at Seoul....The *Vigilant* defeats the *Britannia* in a race at Queenstown, making the best time on record over a fifty-mile course in light winds....Exciting debate in the French Chamber of Deputies on the Anti-Anarchist bill....International Textile Workers' Conference opens in Manchester....Hostilities commence in Corea between China and Japan....Financial statement of New Zealand made in House of Representatives.

July 25.—The President appoints John D. Kernan, of New York, and Nicholas E. Worthington, of Illinois, members of the Commission to investigate the strike of the American Railway Union....Republican State Conventions are held in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin....The trial of Debs and his associates at Chicago is postponed to September 5, owing to illness of counsel; the accused men are admitted to bail....Sir William Whiteway and Mr. Bond are found guilty of bribery and corruption in the Newfoundland election, and are unseated and disqualified....The Chinese transport *Kow-Shung*, flying a British flag, is sunk by a Japanese man-of-war.

July 26.—A New York police captain and two ex-ward detectives are found guilty of bribery and dismissed from the service....Major W. H. Upham is nominated for governor by Wisconsin Republicans....The Japanese Minister at Washington is recalled by his government and his successor named....The French Chamber of Deputies passes the Anti-Anarchist bill, 268 to 163....International Congress of Textile Factory Workers declare

in favor of eight-hour day for European and American Workmen....The Anarchist Meunier sentenced to penal servitude for life....Murderers of Emin Pasha and Major Hodister captured by Belgian soldiers....English and German Committees reject M. Tricoups' proposals to Greek bondholders....One hundred and sixty Crimean veterans visit Olympia and are entertained.

July 27.—The Cities Committee of the New York Constitutional Convention recommends a "home rule" amendment....Convict miners at Tracy City, Tenn., are in revolt....Reports of war between Japan and China are confirmed; American marines are landed at Seoul to protect the legation there....The French Senate passes the Anti-Anarchist bill, 205 to 35....The laying of the new Atlantic cable between Heart's Content, N. F., and Valentia, Ireland, is completed....Twenty-five lives are lost by the sinking of a Russian ferry boat in a collision near Grodno.

July 28.—Many lives are lost and much property destroyed in the burning of Phillips, Wis.; forest fires do damage throughout the northern part of the State....The *Britannia* defeats the *Vigilant* in a race off Penzance....The French Senate and Chamber of Deputies are prorogued....Directors of the Banca Romana are acquitted....Rupture of negotiations between M. Tricoups and foreign bondholders complete.

July 29.—Archbishop Corrigan lays the cornerstone of the Administration Building of the Catholic Summer School at Plattsburg, N. Y....Archduke William of Austria is thrown from his horse, receiving injuries from which he dies.

July 30.—Secretary Gresham orders Minister Denby to return to Peking at once, believing war between Japan and China to be inevitable....The owners of the transport *Kow-Shung* demand through England compensation from Japan....Mr. Emerson, Speaker of the Newfoundland Assembly, and another member, making the fifteenth, unseated for bribery and corruption....New South Wales Ministry resign.

July 31.—Michigan Republicans renominate Governor Rich....New York Constitutional Convention considers an amendment providing for compulsory voting....The British tourist steamer *Miwere* goes ashore on the Norwegian coast; her passengers are landed on an uninhabited island.

August 1.—Fire in the lumber district of Chicago causes a loss estimated at \$3,000,000....State dispensaries are opened in South Carolina....The Japanese government formally declares war on China....Japan apologizes to England for the sinking of the *Kow-Shung*....Mr. Gladstone declines the latest invitation to visit the United States....The Mosquito Chief Clarence fortifies Bluefields, Nicaragua.

August 2.—The New York Constitutional Convention unseats five delegates whose election was invalidated by fraud at the polls....Three hundred men resume work in Pullman....Georgia Democrats nominate W. Y. Atkinson for governor....The Emperor of China issues a manifesto accepting war with Japan and throwing the blame for bloodshed on that country....The trial of Caserio, the assassin of President Carnot, begins at Lyons,



France....The Newfoundland Legislature is opened, the government has a majority of five over the Whitewayites....There are thirteen deaths from cholera in the Netherlands and five in Germany.

August 3.—The River and Harbor bill, as reported by House and Senate conferrees, is agreed to by both houses,....Caserio, the murderer of President Carnot, is found guilty and sentenced to die by the guillotine....Cornelius Herz, the Panama lobbyist, is sentenced to imprisonment and fined at Paris.

August 4.—The Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. R. takes steps to remove its shops from Brazil, Ind., because of the city's sympathy with strikers....The *Vigilant* wins the match at Cowes, beating the *Britannia* by four minutes and twenty-nine seconds....Emperor William reverses the policy of Chancellor von Caprivi in regard to Anarchists and Socialists, directing that new measures of repression be submitted....General Caceres is installed as President of Peru.

August 5.—Many spectators are injured in a panic caused by a fire at the Chicago baseball grounds....The editor of the Socialist paper *Volkestimme*, at Mannheim, is arrested.

August 6.—The Democrats carry the Alabama election by 26,000....Mr. Shinichiro Kurino is appointed Japanese Minister to the United States....The *Vigilant* wins the race around the Isle of Wight over the *Britannia* and the *Satanita*....The trial of thirty anarchists is begun in Paris....Grand Duchess Xenia, daughter of the Czar, is married to Grand Duke Alexander Michailovitch in the Imperial Palace at Peterhof.

August 7.—The confession of a deputy sheriff involves county officials in Colorado in the tarring and feathering of Attorney-General Tarsney....An unsuccessful attempt is made to hold up a Lake Shore train at Kessler, Ind., where a similar attempt succeeded a year ago....King Christian, of Denmark, accepts the resignation of Premier Estrup, and appoints Baron Reedtz-Thott to succeed him....Great Britain declares neutrality in the Korean war....The British House of Commons passes the Evicted Tenants' bill on third reading by a majority of 32.

August 8.—President Cleveland directs the Secretary of State to send a formal note to Minister Willis approving his course in recognizing the Republic of Hawaii....The Democratic State Convention of North Carolina praises the course of President Cleveland, but demands free silver....An earthquake in Sicily destroys two towns.

August 9.—The New York Republican State Committee recognizes the Committee of Thirty as the regular party organization of New York City....Eighty-eight members of Coxey's "Commonweal Army," at Hyattsville, Md., are arrested and sentenced to jail....The falling of a wall in Jersey City's new City Hall kills two workmen and injures six others....Twenty-eight houses are wrecked at Scranton, Pa., by a cave-in caused by robbing the pillars of a coal mine under the city....Twelve lives are lost in a Rock Island Railroad wreck, near Lincoln, Neb., supposed to be the work of wreckers....The Chinese Emperor levies a war tribute on the viceroys of the different provinces....The *Britannia* defeats the *Vigilant* at Cowes....The Italian government projects several reforms looking to retrenchment.

August 10.—The saloons of South Omaha are closed, and the striking packers forbidden to congregate; militia are on guard....California wine-growers form a syndi-

cate with a capital of \$10,000,000....Twenty thousand Japanese are marching on Seoul.

August 11.—The Attorney-General of Illinois begins action to declare void the charter of the Pullman Palace Car Company....Cholera is reported as spreading to the West of Europe....An expedition to bring the Wellman party back from the Arctic regions starts from Norway.

August 12.—The drought in the corn belt of the United States is broken by rain....Evictions of strikers and their families are ordered at Pullman....An accident to the Edinburgh express in the London station injures twenty-one passengers....Report for the week shows 101 deaths from cholera and 156 new cases in St. Petersburg.

August 13.—The House passes the Senate Tariff bill and four new bills making sugar, iron, coal and barbed wire free....Nearly 1,800 of the Pullman strikers report for work....The Senate confirms the Chinese treaty....The Commissioners of the District of Columbia give notice that no persons entering the District hereafter will be assisted to return home....The Kaffirs in North Transvaal are in revolt....A mutiny in the leper colony on Robben Island, off Cape Town, is suppressed by police firing into the mob.

August 14.—The superiority of American projectiles is shown by tests at the Washington proving grounds....The British House of Lords rejects the Evicted Tenants bill by a vote of 249 to 30....The *Satanita* defeats the *Britannia* in the race for the Commodore's Cup at Ryde....Anarchists are arrested by the police of Rome; bombs are found in their lodgings.

August 15.—The cruiser *Bennington*, having on board Ezeta and other Salvatorean refugees, is stopped by the United States government outside the three-mile limit off San Francisco, to await orders from Washington....Indiana and Tennessee Democrats and Missouri Republicans meet in State conventions....An Anarchist plot to assassinate Premier Crispi is discovered at Rome.

August 16.—President Cleveland goes to his summer home at Buzzard's Bay....The Centenary of Bryant's birth is celebrated at Cummington, Mass....The annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science begins at Brooklyn....Caserio, the assassin of President Carnot, is guillotined at Lyons, France....Kaffirs defeat the Boers in the Transvaal.

August 17.—Texas Democrats nominate Charles A. Culberson for Governor....The Cunarder *Campania* breaks all ocean records between Queenstown and New York, completing the voyage in 5 days, 9 hours and 27 minutes....China secures a loan of \$5,000,000 in Germany.

August 18.—The Murphy resolution declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that no more "legislation on contested matters" be considered at this session, is adopted by the Senate....The River and Harbor bill becomes a law without the President's signature....The German Emperor and Empress review 32,000 troops of the Garde du Corps at Berlin....The Russian Admiral Rozvozoff is murdered by a discharged workman at Cronstadt.

August 19.—The Japanese government resolves to issue a domestic loan of \$50,000,000; preparations are being made for an attack on the fortified Chinese city of Wei-Hai-Wei....Cholera is reported as spreading in several districts of East Prussia....The troops of the young Sultan are fleeing before the rebellious Kabyles.

August 20.—Spain, Italy and Great Britain send warships to Mazagan, where the Sultan's troops are besieged by the Kabyles....The British government seizes the warship *Islam* while being fitted out at Glasgow for



either China or Japan; the seizure is made under the foreign enlistment act....Nearly 11,000 cotton workers strike at New Bedford, Mass.

#### OBITUARY.

- July 21.—Ex-Gov. Frederick F. Low, of California.  
 July 22.—Thomas Taylour, third Marquis of Headfort....Thaddeus Davids, an American ink manufacturer.  
 July 23.—Professor Heinrich Brunn, the German archaeologist.  
 July 24.—Simon Ingersoll, of Connecticut, inventor of a rock drill....George Montague, president of Second National Bank, New York City, and treasurer of many charitable organizations.  
 July 25.—Prince Henry IV, of Reuss-Schleiz-Koestritz....Rev. Dr. J. B. McCullough, editor of the *Philadelphia Methodist*....Col. Edward Herrick Castle, of Chicago, a California '49er....Major Francis Collier Draper, ex-chief of the Toronto police.  
 July 26.—General A. J. Pleasanton, of Philadelphia....T. S. Wright, of Chicago, attorney of the C., R. I. & P. R. R....Viscountess Baring.  
 July 27.—Rev. Dr. Leslie Stevens, superintendent of the Central China Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church....Gustavus A. Colton, a noted Kansas pioneer, one of the framers of the Leavenworth constitution.  
 July 28.—James Mulligan, who figured in the political career of James G. Blaine....Charles Stewart, Viscount Hardinge, late Under Secretary of State for War in the British government.  
 July 29.—John A. McDougall, landscape painter, friend of Poe, Willis and Irving....François Clement Maillot, a noted physician of Paris....Archduke William of Austria.  
 July 30.—Rev. O. A. Wanker, a pioneer Methodist preacher of Illinois....Walter Pater, the English essayist and critic....Edmond Guillaume, the Parisian architect.  
 July 31.—Edgar A. Van Horn, formerly a prominent railway manager of Northern New York....Dr. F. H. Oppelt, of Bethlehem, Pa., a pupil of Hahnemann....Nathaniel Holland, of San Francisco, a California pioneer.  
 August 1.—Ex-Judge-Advocate-General Joseph Holt, Major-General, U. S. A., retired.

August 3.—George Inness, the landscape painter....Dr. Judson B. Andrews, superintendent of the New York State Insane Hospital at Buffalo.

August 4.—Rev. George T. Rider, of Brooklyn, a Protestant Episcopal clergyman and writer....Major R. S. Tucker, a prominent business man of Raleigh, N. C.

August 5.—Walter L. Van Denberg, of Amsterdam, N. Y., a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention....J. T. Sosa, ex-Minister of the Interior of Paraguay.

August 6.—Ex-Governor Austin Blair, of Michigan, one of the founders of the Republican party....Henry E. Insley, a pioneer photographer....George Y. Crookshank, Financial Inspector of the Dominion of Canada.

August 7.—Francis H. Underwood, United States Consul at Leith, Scotland, a well-known literary man....Dr. James Strong, an eminent Biblical and Hebraic scholar....Josiah K. Brown, ex-Dairy Commissioner of New York....Felix Geoffroy, Member of Parliament for Verches, Quebec, formerly Dominion Minister of Public Works....Auguste Nicholas Cain, the Parisian sculptor.

August 8.—Peter Eslemont, formerly Member of Parliament for East Aberdeenshire.

August 9.—Chief Justice Coswell Bennett, of the Kentucky Court of Appeals....Thomas Aitchison-Denman, second Baron Denman.

August 11.—Dr. Reuben D. Clark, New York State Chemist.

August 12.—Col. J. H. Platt, president of the Denver Chamber of Commerce...Count Ludwig Wozzicki, General Governor of the Austrian Landerbank.

August 13.—Prof. Joseph A. Arnslley, a Syrian scholar of repute.

August 14.—John Quincy Adams, grandson of the President of that name.

August 15.—William Henry Cusack, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., architect and painter.

August 17.—Charles Robinson, the first Governor of Kansas and a noted Free-Soiler....Eugene Lawrence, of New York City, historian and journalist.

August 18.—Burton C. Cook, of Evanston, Ill., who nominated President Lincoln for his second term....John Arkins, of the *Rocky Mountain News*, Denver, Col....William H. Copp, a well-known Toronto publisher.

#### FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

##### Important Meetings in September.

THE American Social Science Association will hold its annual meeting at Saratoga beginning Monday evening, September 3, and continuing through Friday of that week, giving one day to each of the departments, Education, Health, Jurisprudence and Social Economy. The programme contains twenty-five papers, many of them by persons whose names are well known in their various departments, and the meeting promises to be one of much interest.

The tenth annual meeting of the American Historical Association had been announced to be held at Saratoga in the week following the Social Science convention, but the place has been changed to Washington, and the meeting postponed to December 26-28, 1894.

The sixteenth conference of the American Library Association is to be held at Lake Placid, in the Adirondacks,

September 15-20. This is an organization composed of librarians, library trustees and others interested in the promotion of public libraries. Several excursions and side-trips for members of the association have been planned.

The great gathering of the month, of course, will be the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Pittsburgh, September 10-15. The citizens of Pittsburgh have been actively engaged for months in preparing for this occasion, and it is expected that the accommodations for the crowds of veterans will be ample.

The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows will meet in annual session at Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 17.

On the third Monday of the month the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will meet at Indianapolis.

# THE WORK OF THE FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

## WITH THE PRINCIPAL SCHEDULES OF THE NEW TARIFF.

THE Congress that assembled in December last had already spent several months in a special session called to consider the silver question, and had finally accomplished the repeal of the silver purchase clauses of the Sherman act. This done, the question to which the majority felt constrained by party pledges and every consideration of party loyalty to address itself, was that of the tariff. The history of the first regular session of the Fifty-third Congress is therefore very largely a history of the varying fortunes of the two schemes of reform—one originating in the House of Representatives, the other in the Senate—by which the different wings of the majority sought to revise the system of duties imposed by the McKinley law of 1890. The details of this history will be treated under a separate head. Still it should not be forgotten that this Congress has dealt with other matters than revenue reform and the income tax. Early in the session the Senate passed a bill for the repeal of the Federal election laws, by a vote of thirty-nine to twenty-eight. This may be said to have been the first strictly party contest of the session, in the upper house.

### A FIGHT OVER NOMINATIONS.

In the mean time the Senate had become engaged in a contest with the President over nominations to the Supreme Court vacancy. Mr. Hornblower had been nominated by the President during the special session, but action by the Senate had been postponed. When the matter was finally brought before that body in January, the nomination was rejected by a vote of 30 to 24, the Democrats being divided. Later the President nominated Wheeler H. Peckham, also of New York, and he too failed of confirmation, the vote standing 41 to 32 for rejection, each party being divided. Finally the President proposed the name of Senator White, of Louisiana, and this nomination was unanimously confirmed.

### SILVER AGAIN.

After the tariff, the matter which had first claims on the attention of the House was the Seigniorage bill introduced by Mr. Bland. This was a proposition to coin silver now in the Treasury to an amount equal to the difference between the cost and the coin value of bullion purchased under the Sherman act, certificates to be issued on this coinage as fast as the needs of the Treasury should require. The second section of the bill went beyond this proposition, providing that all the remaining bullion, after the seigniorage was disposed of, should also be coined, the

Treasury notes based on it to be redeemed and replaced by silver certificates. There were enough Democrats and Populists in the House who favored the bill to have carried it in that chamber, even without the aid of the nineteen Republicans who actually voted for it; but forty-nine Democrats voted with the minority. In the Senate the ten Republicans who favored the bill formed the decisive element in the vote, and it was finally passed, forty-four to thirty-one, although nine Democrats voted against it. President Cleveland vetoed the measure, chiefly on the ground that it is unsafe to have more silver in our currency unless provision be made for maintaining an adequate gold reserve in the Treasury. The House failed to muster the requisite two-thirds majority to pass the bill over his veto.

### FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Our relations with Hawaii gave rise to much discussion in the first part of the session. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, late in February, submitted a report covering the whole subject, relieving Minister Stevens from blame in connection with the revolution, and declaring President Cleveland's action in appointing Commissioner Blount entirely regular. A Democratic minority of the committee censured Minister Stevens, while a Republican minority criticised the President's conduct. Seven of the nine members of the committee were found to be not unfriendly to the annexation of Hawaii. The sentiment of the House was opposed to annexation.

A bill was carried through both branches of Congress, without opposition, to put in effect the regulations agreed on for the protection of the Bering Sea seal fisheries. A similar bill was passed by Parliament, and later the Senate ratified a treaty with Russia making practically the same provisions. The regulations adopted are those proposed by the arbitrators between Great Britain and the United States.

The new treaty with China, also ratified by the Senate, confirms our policy of non-importation of Chinese laborers, and is to remain in force ten years.

### OTHER MATTERS.

Several investigations have occupied much of the time of the House and Senate committees. In May the House Naval Committee was instructed to investigate the frauds alleged to have been committed in armor-plate contracts. About the same time charges of attempted bribery of Senators in connection with the tariff bill were rife, and a special Senate committee was appointed to look into these charges. Their final report was made early in August, and was a

disappointment to those persons who expected damaging revelations. In March a House committee was charged with the duty of examining the order of Judge Jenkins in the Northern Pacific Railroad receivership enjoining strikes, and early in August a similar committee was appointed to investigate charges brought by the Central Labor Union of Cleveland against Judge Ricks, of the United States Court for the Northern District of Ohio.

The bill for the admission of Utah to Statehood, which passed both House and Senate and received the President's approval, was so drawn as to delay the vote of the people on the proposed constitution till late in 1895. Utah will remain a Territory, therefore, for some time to come.

Another important bill which became a law subjects to State taxation, as money on hand or on deposit, all national bank notes and United States treasury notes. This measure was signed by the President August 15.

The appropriations made during the session are of about the average size for recent sessions—\$11,473,000 for river and harbor improvement, \$151,000,000 for pensions, \$2,000,000 for fortifications, \$25,000,000 for the navy—in all about \$500,000,000.

#### THE TARIFF.

During the special session of 1893, the Democratic members of the House Ways and Means Committee, under the chairmanship of Representative Wilson, of West Virginia, began work on a revision of the McKinley tariff schedules. The bill which they prepared was made public a few days before the beginning of the regular session in December; it placed iron ore, coal, lumber and wool on the free list, and reduced the rates of duty on most of the articles taxed by the McKinley act, *ad valorem* rates being very generally substituted for specific. The rate on refined sugar was reduced from one-half to one-fourth of a cent per pound, while the bounty to producers was repealed; but raw sugar was left free, as under the McKinley act. The deficiency in the revenues estimated to result from the operation of the proposed schedules was to be made good by internal revenue taxes. While the bill was being debated in the House during January, a change was made in the sugar schedule by which the duty was taken entirely off refined sugars, and the reciprocity clause of the McKinley act was repealed.

In the mean time, the Ways and Means Committee had formulated an internal revenue measure which increased the excise on distilled spirits, imposed a stamp tax on playing cards and proposed to tax the incomes of corporations, and of individuals in excess of \$4,000 a year, at the rate of 2 per cent. This bill was finally added to the original Tariff bill, which was passed by the House on February 1, the vote standing 204 to 140.

#### CHANGES IN THE SENATE.

The Senate Finance Committee next took charge of the measure, which had been known up to this

time as "the Wilson bill." The changes made in committee were so radical as to give the bill an entirely new character; but the form in which it was first brought before the Senate foreshadowed but vaguely the shape in which it was finally adopted by that body. In the first place, it was amended by removing coal, iron ore and sugar (both raw and refined) from the free list, notwithstanding the President's plea in his message for free raw materials. Many items in the various schedules were clearly unsatisfactory to Senators, and after the debate had proceeded about a month the matter was practically taken out of the hands of the Finance Committee by a caucus of the Democratic Senators, and some 400 amendments were introduced, the general effect of which was to materially increase duties; in many instances *ad valorem* rates were changed back to specific. An amendment to restore iron to the free list was overwhelmingly defeated, only Senators Hill, Allen, Kyle, and Peffer voting for it. The duty was fixed at 40 cents a ton, a proposition to make it 60 cents having been defeated by a vote of 32 to 21. Mr. Hill's motion to put lead ore on the free list met with a similar fate to that of the free iron proposition. Lumber and wool, however, were left free.

#### SUGAR AND WOOL.

Consideration of the sugar schedule was begun in the Senate on June 1, and on the 5th the amendment was adopted which put on a duty of 40 per cent., with  $\frac{1}{8}$  cent differential on refined sugars. Senators Hill and Irby were the only Democrats who did not vote for this compromise. The bounties, which were a feature of the McKinley act, had already been repealed, in the course of the bill's passage through the House; so, too, had the reciprocity provisions. The action of the Senate now placed sugar, both raw and refined, in the list of articles entitled to out-and-out protection. A number of amendments were proposed by Republican and Populist Senators looking to a restoration of the wool duties; but these were defeated by majorities ranging from two to eight. Messrs. Peffer, Kyle and Allen voted against the McKinley duty on wool, but in favor of an amendment to scale that duty down 50 per cent., and this latter amendment was defeated by only two votes.

#### ATTEMPTS AT REVISION.

Senator Hill made a futile effort to put bituminous coal on the free list, but his amendment to that effect received only seven votes, and the duty was fixed at 40 cents a ton, as against 75 cents under the McKinley act.

The Finance Committee had put quicksilver on the free list; but the Senate repudiated this arrangement and substituted a duty of seven cents a pound for the McKinley rate of ten cents.

While the bill was on final passage in the Senate, the amendment adopted in Committee of the Whole putting barbed wire on the free list was defeated and the duty placed at four-tenths of a cent a pound, one-third less than the McKinley rate.

The history of what was known as the "Senate Tariff bill," in conference committee and House caucus, is so familiar to all that its recapitulation here would be superfluous. It may suffice to state that all the attempts to defeat the income tax feature in the Senate having been unavailing, that feature remained a part of the bill to the end, and was accepted a second time by the House when the Senate amendments of the tariff schedules were accepted in accordance with the decision of the Democratic caucus.

The bill had passed the Senate, July 3, by a vote of 39 yeas (37 Democrats and Messrs. Allen and Kyle, Populists) to 34 nays (31 Republicans, 1 Democrat, Mr. Hill, and 2 Populists, Messrs. Peffer and Stewart). The House agreed to the Senate amendments, August 13, by a vote of 182 yeas (175 Democrats and 7 Populists) to 106 nays (93 Republicans and 13 Democrats).

The appended table shows the rates fixed by the old and the new tariffs, respectively, on the most im-

portant articles affected by each. (No notice is taken in this table of those articles on which the duties are the same in both tariffs). It will be seen that the reductions on manufactured woolsens, china and glassware are important. The duty on tin plates is reduced from 2½ to 1½ cents a pound by the Senate bill; that on linseed oil from 32 to 20 cents a gallon and on castor oil from 80 to 35 cents. These are instances of large reductions; but the duties on most of the miscellaneous articles have been considerably cut down. Estimating the average *ad valorem* rate on these articles under the McKinley act at 50 per cent., it would probably be fair to state that the Senate bill reduces that average to 37½ per cent. It should be remembered, however, in attempting any comparison of the two tariffs, that estimates of *ad valorem*, based on specific rates, are subject to error because of fluctuations in prices.

Among the important additions to the free list, besides wool and lumber, are binding twine, paintings, statuary, fresh fish, jute bagging and burlaps.

## TARIFF SCHEDULES.

## Schedule A.—Chemicals, Oils and Paints.

	Old Rate.	New Rate.
Acetic acid, per lb.....	1½c.	20 %
Alumina, alum, alum cake, per lb.....	8/10c.	1/10c.
Blacking of all kinds.....	25 %	20 %
Refined Borax, per lb.....	5c.	2c.
Campbor, refined, per lb.....	4c.	10 %
Chalk, prepared, precipitated, French and red, per lb.....	1c.	20 %
All coal tar colors or dyes.....	35 %	25 %
Collodion, per lb.....	50c.	40c.
Extracts and decoctions of logwood and other dye woods, extract of sumac, per lb.....	3/4c.	10 %
Gelatin, glue, isinglass or fish glue, worth not over 7c. per lb., per lb.....	1½c.	25 %
Glycerine, refined, per lb.....	4½c.	3c.
Ink and ink powders, printers' ink.....	30 %	25 %
Sulph. of magnesia or Epsom salts, per lb.....	8/10c.	1/10c.
Castor oil, per gal.....	15c.	20 %
Cod liver oil, per gal.....	10c.	20 %
Cottonseed oil, per gal.....	32c.	20c.
Flaxseed or linseed and poppyseed oil.....	40 %	20 %
Opium, liquid preparations.....	4½c.	3c.
Chrome yellow, chrome green, and all other chromium colors, per lb.....	35 %	25 %
Varnishes.....	1½c.	1/4c.
Whiting and Paris white, dry, per lb.....	30 %	25 %
Artists' water color paints.....	3c.	1½c.
White lead, per lb.....	20c.	15c.
Phosphorus, per lb.....	3c.	25 %
Potash, bichromate and chromate of, per lb.....	50c.	25c.
Potash, hydriodate, iodide and iodate of, per lb.....	1c.	1/4c.
Potash, nitrate of, or saltpetre, refined, per lb.....	10c.	25 %
Potash, prussiate of, red, per lb.....	5c.	25 %
Potash, yellow, prussiate of, per lb.....	50 %	40 %
Toilet preparations and articles of perfumery.....	1½c.	20 %
Castile soap, per lb.....	1c.	1/4c.
Bicarbonate of soda or supercarbonate of soda or saleratus, per lb.....	1c.	1/4c.
Hydrate of soda or caustic soda, per lb.....	1c.	1/4c.
Sul soda or soda crystals, per lb.....	20 %	10 %
Sponges.....	Free.	10 %
Sea moss or Iceland moss, crude.....	40c.	30c.
Strychnia, or strychnine and all salts thereof, per oz.....	\$8.00	20 %
Sulphur, refined, per ton.....	6c.	20 %
Tartar, cream of, and patent tartar, per lb.....	3c.	2c.
Tartrate of soda and potassa, or Rochelle salts, per lb.....		

## Schedule B.—Earths, Earthenware and Glassware, Brick and Tile.

	Old Rate.	New Rate.
Brick, glazed, enameled, ornamented or decorated.....	45 %	30 %
Tiles, ornamented, glazed, painted, enameled, vitrified or decorated.....	45 %	40 %
Cement.....	20 %	10 %
Lime, per 100 lb.....	6c.	5c.
Gypsum, calcined, per ton.....	\$1.75	\$1.25
China, clay or kaolin.....	\$3.00	\$2.00
Common yellow and brown earthenware.....	25 %	20 %
Plain white china, not ornamented or decorated.....	55 %	30 %
China, porcelain and crockery ware, painted, tinted, enameled, or otherwise decorated in any manner.....	60 %	35 %
Glass bottles, holding more than 1 pint, per lb.....	1c.	3/4c.
Fluted, rolled or rough plate glass, not exceeding 16 x 24 inches square, sq. ft. Above that and not exceeding 24 x 30 inches square, sq. ft.....	1c.	3/4c.
All above that, sq. ft.....	1½c.	1c.
Marble of all kinds in block, rough or squared only, cubic foot.....	2c.	1½c.
Manufactures of marble.....	65c.	50c.
Manufactures of alabaster and onyx.....	50 %	45 %
Freestone, granite, sandstone, limestone and other building stone, cubic foot.....	25 %	45 %
Freestone, granite, sandstone, limestone and other building stone, hewn, dressed or polished.....	11c.	7c.
Roofing slates.....	40 %	30 %

## Schedule C.—Metals and Manufactures of.

Iron in pigs, per ton.....	\$6.00	\$4.00
Structural iron, per lb.....	8/10c.	5/10c.
Steel rails, per lb.....	8/10c.	5/10c.
Wire rods.....	2/10c.	1/10c.
Tin plates, per lb.....	2/10c.	1/10c.
Manufactures of tin.....	55 %	35 %
Anchors and forgings of iron and steel, for vessels, steam engines and locomotives, per lb.....	1½/10c.	1½/10c.
Axles, axle bars, axle blanks or forgings for axles, per lb.....	2c.	1½c.
Anvils of iron or steel, per lb.....	2½c.	1½c.
Blacksmiths' hammers and sledges, and crowbars, whether of iron or steel, per lb.....	2½c.	1½c.
Castings of malleable iron, per lb.....	1½c.	1/10c.



Old Rate. New Rate.				Old Rate. New Rate.			
Cast hollow ware, coated, glazed or tinned, per lb.	3c.	2c.		Other vegetables, prepared or preserved in tins, jars, bottles or otherwise	45 %	30 %	
Chains of all kinds made of iron or steel, per lb.	1 1/10c.	30 %		Eggs, per dozen	5c.	3c.	
Penknives, pocketknives, or erasers of all kinds, per dozen	12c. & 50 %	25 %		Hay, per ton	\$4	\$3	
Valued at more than \$3 per dozen, per dozen	\$2 & 50 %	50 %		Honey, per gal.	20c.	10c.	
Razors and razor blades, valued at less than \$4 per dozen, per dozen	\$1 & 30 %	45 %		Hops, per lb.	15c.	8c.	
Valued at more than \$4 per dozen, per dozen	\$1.75 & 30 %	45 %		Onions, per bush	40c.	20c.	
Double-barreled, breech-loading shot-guns, worth not more than \$6 each, each	\$1.50 & 35 %	30 %		Potatoes, per bush, of 60 lb., per bush	25c.	15c.	
Valued at more than \$12 each, each	\$6 & 35 %	30 %		Castor beans or seeds, per bush, of 50 lb.	50c.	25c.	
Wire nails, per lb.	2c.	25 %		Flaxseed, linseed, poppy seed, and other oil seeds, per bush, of 50 lb.	30c.	20c.	
Needles	35 %	25 %		Garden seeds, agricultural seeds and other seeds	20 %	10 %	
Railway fish plates, per lb.	1c.	25 %		Vegetables in their natural state	20 %	10 %	
Hand, buck and all other saws	40 %	25 %		Straw	30 %	15 %	
Screws, more than two inches in length, per lb.	5c.	3c.		Fish in cans or packages	30 %	20 %	
Over one inch and not more than two inches in length, per lb.	7c.	5c.		Dates, green, ripe and dried	Free.	20 %	
Over one-half inch and not more than one inch in length, per lb.	10c.	7c.		Preserved in sugar	35 %	20 %	
One-half inch and less in length, per lb.	14c.	10c.		Pineapples	Free.	20 %	
Umbrella and parasol ribs and stretcher frames	45 %	50 %		Preserved in sugar	35 %	20 %	
Wheels for railway purposes, per lb.	24c.	14c.		Olives, green or prepared	Free.	20 %	
Aluminum, in crude form, alloys of any kind, per lb.	15c.	10c.		Figs, per lb.	24c.	14c.	
Copper in rolled plates, called braziers' copper	35 %	20 %		Raisins, per lb.	24c.	14c.	
Copper, old, taken from the bottom of American vessels, compelled by marine disaster to repair in foreign ports	Free.	20 %		Other dried grapes, including Zante currents, per lb.	Free.	14c.	
Gold and silver bullion	30 %	25 %		Comfits and sweetmeats	35 %	20 %	
Gold leaf	\$2.00	30 %		Fruits preserved in their own juices	30 %	20 %	
Silver leaf	75c.	30 %		Almonds, not shelled, per lb.	5c.	3c.	
Lead ore, per lb.	14c.	4c.		Peanuts, or ground beans, unshelled, per lb.	1c.	20 %	
Lead, in pigs, per lb.	2c.	1c.		Cocoanuts	Free.	20 %	
Mica	35 %	20 %		Nuts of all kinds, shelled or unshelled, per lb.	14c.	20 %	
Nickel, per lb.	10c.	6c.		Lard, per lb.	2c.	1c.	
Pens, metallic, except gold pens, per gross	12c.	8c.		Meats, prepared or preserved	25 %	20 %	
Pins, metallic	30 %	25 %		Poultry, live, per lb.	3c.	2c.	
Quicksilver, per lb.	10c.	7c.		Poultry, dressed, per lb.	5c.	3c.	
Type metal, per lb.	14c.	4c.		Chocolate confectionery worth over 12c. a pound, per lb.	50 %	35 %	
New types	25 %	15 %		Starch, per lb.	2c.	14c.	
Clocks of metal and wood	45 %	25 %		Orchids, lily of the valley, azaleas, palms and other plants used for forcing under glass for cut flowers or decorative purposes	Free.	10 %	
Zinc in blocks or pigs, per lb.	14c.	1c.		Spices, ground or powdered, per lb.	4c.	3c.	
In sheets, per lb.	24c.	14c.					
Manufactured articles or wares, composed wholly or in part of any metal	45 %	35 %					

Schedule D.—Wood and Manufactures of.			
Osier or willow, prepared for basket-makers' use	30 %	20 %	
Manufactures of osier or willow	40 %	25 %	
Casks and barrels (empty), sugar-box shooks and packing boxes of wood	30 %	20 %	

Schedule E.—Sugar.			
Sugar, raw	Free.	40 %	
Sugar, refined, per lb.	14c.	14c. and 40 %	

Schedule F.—Tobacco and Manufactures of.			
Wrapper tobacco, unstemmed, imported in any bale, box, package or in bulk, per lb.	\$2.00	\$1.50	
If stemmed, per lb.	2.75	2.25	

Schedule G.—Agricultural Products and Provisions.			
Horses worth \$150 and over	30 %	20 %	
Wheat, flour	25 %	20 %	
Rice, cleaned, per lb.	2c.	1 1/10c.	
Uncleaned rice, per lb.	14c.	1 1/10c.	
Butter and substitutes therefor, per lb.	6c.	4c.	
Cheese, per lb.	6c.	4c.	
Milk, preserved or condensed, including weight of packages, per lb.	3c.	2c.	
Sugar of milk, per lb.	8c.	5c.	
Pickles and sauces of all kinds	45 %	30 %	

Schedule H.—Spirits, Wines and Other Beverages.			
Brandy and other spirits, per proof gal.	\$2.50	\$1.80	
Ale, porter and beer, in bottles or jugs, per gal.	40c.	30c.	
Otherwise than in bottles or jugs, per gal.	20c.	15c.	
Malt extract, fluid in casks, per gal.	20c.	15c.	
In bottles or jugs	40c.	30c.	
Solid or condensed	40 %	30 %	

Schedule I.—Cotton Manufactures.			
Cotton cloth, not bleached, per sq. yd.	24c.	14c.	
If bleached, per sq. yd.	3c.	14c.	
If dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, per sq. yd.	4c.	24c.	
Clothing, ready made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, handkerchiefs and neckties or neckware, composed of cotton or other vegetable fibre	50 %	40 %	
Chemise curtains	60 %	40 %	
Shirts or drawers, composed of cotton	\$1 and 35 %	50 %	
Stockings, hose and half-hose, composed of cotton	35 %	30 %	
Cords, braids, lacings, tapes, suspenders and braces made of cotton	40 %	45 %	
All manufactures of cotton, including cloth having india rubber as a component material	40 %	35 %	

Schedule J.—Flax, Hemp and Jute and Manufactures of.			
Flax, hackled, known as "dressed line," per lb.	3c.	14c.	
Hemp, hackled, known as "dressed line," per lb.	24c.	1c.	
Cables, cordage and twine (except binding twine), per lb.	14c.	10 %	
Oil cloth for floors, valued at 25c. or less, per square yard	40 %	25 %	

	Old Rate.	New Rate.
Collars and cuffs, composed wholly or in part of linen, per dozen pieces.....	30c. & 40%	30c. & 30%
Shirts and all other articles of wearing apparel of every description, composed wholly or in part of linen.....	55%	50%
Laces, edgings and embroideries.....	60%	50%

**Schedule K.—Wool and Manufactures of Wool.**

On woolen or worsted yarns, valued at not more than 30c. per pound, per lb..	27½c. & 35%	30%
Woolen shawls, valued at not exceeding 40c. per pound, per lb.....	38½c. & 40%	35%
Blankets, hats of wool and flannels for underwear, valued at more than 30c. and not more than 40c. per pound, per pound.....	22c. & 35%	30%
Carpets of wool, flax or cotton, or composed in part of either.....	50%	30%

**Schedule L.—Silks and Silk Goods.**

Silk partially manufactured, per lb....	50c.	20%
Spun silks, in skeins, cops, warps, or on beams.....	35%	30%
Webbings, gorings, braces, beltings and silk buttons.....	50%	45%
Articles of silk lace.....	60%	50%
All manufactures of silk or of which silk is the component material of chief value.....	50%	45%

**Schedule M.—Pulp, Papers and Books.**

Mechanically ground wood pulp, per ton, dry weight.....	\$2.50	10%
Roofing felt.....	20%	10%
Printing paper, size of glued, suitable only for books and newspapers.....	20%	15%
Paper envelopes, per M.....	25c.	20%
Writing paper, drawing paper and all other paper.....	25%	20%
Blank books of all kinds.....	25%	20%

**Schedule N.—Sundries.**

Brooms.....	40%	20%
Bristles, per lb.....	10c.	7½c.
Pearl and shell buttons.....	2½c. & 25%	1c. & 15%
Buttons of ivory, vegetable ivory, glass, bone and horn.....	50%	35%
Coal, bituminous and shale, per ton.....	75c.	40c.
Coke.....	20%	15%
Dolls (this paragraph not to take effect until January 1, 1895).....	35%	25%
Matches, per gross.....	10c.	20%
Strings for musical instruments, if catgut.....	Free.	25%
Strings for musical instruments, if metal.....	45%	25%
Feathers and downs of all kinds, when dressed, colored or manufactured, suitable for millinery use.....	50%	35%
Palm-leaf fans with artificial handles.....	30%	40%
Haircloth, known as "crinoline cloth," per square yard.....	8c.	6c.
Hats.....	55%	40%
Jewelry—		
All articles commercially known as "jewelry".....	50%	35%
Precious stones of all kinds, cut but not set.....	10%	25%
If set.....	25%	30%
Uncut precious stones of all kinds.....	Free.	10%
Pianoforte leather and piano action leather.....	35%	20%
Boots and shoes made of leather.....	25%	20%
Gloves, ladies' or children's, "glove" finish, kid, not over 14 inches in length, per dozen pairs.....	\$3.25	\$2.25
Manufactures known commercially as bead, beaded or jet trimmings or ornaments.....	45%	35%
Photographic dry plates or films.....	60%	25%
Pipes and all smokers' articles.....	70%	50%
All common tobacco pipes made wholly of clay, valued at not more than 50c. per gross, per gross.....	15c.	10%
Umbrellas, parasols and sunshades, covered with material composed wholly or in part of silk or alpaca.....	55%	45%
Sticks for umbrellas, parasols and sunshades, plain.....	35%	30%

**Free List.**

	Old Rate.	New Rate
Jute and hemp bagging, per sq. yd.....	1 1/10c.	Free.
Binding twine, per lb.....	7/10c.	Free.
All hydrographic charts, and scientific books and periodicals devoted to original scientific research, and publications issued for their subscribers by scientific and literary associations or academies, or publications of individuals for gratuitous private circulation, and public documents issued by foreign governments.....	25%	Free.
Books, maps, etc., for any State or public library.....	25%	Free.
Burlaps, not exceeding 60 inches in length, per lb.....	1 1/2c.	Free.
Burlaps in bag lengths, and bags for grain, made of burlaps, per lb.....	2c.	Free.
Cabbages, each.....	3c.	Free.
Copper ores, per lb.....	1/10c.	Free.
Cotton ties, per lb.....	7/10c.	Free.
Flax straw, per ton.....	5c.	Free.
Flax, not packed, per lb.....	1c.	Free.
Tow of flax or hemp, per lb.....	1/10c.	Free.
Hemp, not hackled, per ton.....	25c.	Free.
Cod oil, foreign fisheries, per gal.....	8c.	Free.
Milk, fresh, per gal.....	5c.	Free.
Petroleum, crude.....	10%	Free.
Refined.....	20%	Free.
Paintings in oil or water colors, and statuary.....	15%	Free.
Original drawings or sketches.....	20%	Free.
Artists' proofs of sketching and engravings.....	25%	Free.
Plants, trees, shrubs and vines of all kinds commonly known as nursery stock.....	20%	Free.
Ploughs, tooth and disk harrows, harvesters, reapers, agricultural drills, and planters, mowers, horse rakes, cultivators, threshing machines and cotton gins.....	45%	Free.
Hatters' plush.....	10%	Free.
Salt in bags or other packages, per 100 lb.....	12c.	Free.
In bulk, per 100 lb.....	8c.	Free.
Burr stones.....	15%	Free.
Sulphuric acid, per lb.....	1/10c.	Free.
Paving posts, railroad ties, telephone and telegraph poles, all of cedar.....	20%	Free.
Timber, hewn and sawed, and timber used for spars and in building wharves.....	10%	Free.
Timber, squared or sided, per cub. foot.....	1/10c.	Free.
Sawed boards, plank, deals and other lumber, of hemlock, white wood, sycamore, white pine and bass wood, per 1,000 feet, board measure.....	\$1.	Free.
Sawed lumber, per 1,000 feet, board measure.....	\$2.	Free.
Pine clapboards, per M.....	\$1.	Free.
Spruce clapboards, per M.....	\$1.50.	Free.
Hubs for wheels, posts, last blocks, wagon blocks, oar blocks, gun blocks, heading, and all like blocks or sticks, rough hewn or sawed only.....	20%	Free.
Laths, per 1,000 pieces.....	15c.	Free.
Pickets and palings.....	10%	Free.
White pine shingles, per 1,000.....	30%	Free.
All other shingles, per 1,000.....	30%	Free.
Staves of wood of all kinds, wood unmanufactured.....	10%	Free.
Veneers, unmanufactured.....	20%	Free.

**WOOL.**

Class 1.—Wools of the merino, blood, immediate or remote, down clothing wools and wools of like character with the foregoing, including those usually imported from Buenos Ayres, New Zealand, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Russia, Great Britain, Canada, and elsewhere, and all wools not described in classes 2 or 3, per lb.....	11c.	Free.
Class 2.—Combing wool, Canada long wools, and hair of the camel, goat, alpaca and other like animals, per lb....	12c.	Free.
Class 3.—Donskoi, native, South American, Cordova, Valparaiso, native Smyrna, Russian camel's hair, and wools usually imported from Turkey, Greece, Egypt and Syria, valued at 13 cents or less per pound.....	32%	Free.
When valued at more than 13 cents per pound.....	50%	Free.

## RECENT STATE LEGISLATION.

MOST of us know very little, and possibly care even less, about the doings of other State governments than the one under which we happen to live. In fact, the facilities for obtaining prompt and reliable information on the actions of the various legislatures meeting at different dates in distant parts of our country are so extremely inadequate that the general ignorance is perhaps pardonable. The REVIEW OF REVIEWS has been at some trouble to learn what legislatures have been in session, and what they have done, during the past year. It finds that a dozen States have had legislative sessions since January 1, 1894. To this number two more—Georgia and South Carolina—may be added for our present purpose, though their sessions took place in the last quarter of 1893. Thus during the past twelve months fourteen legislative bodies, representing the old and wealthy commercial and manufacturing States of the Eastern seaboard, rich agricultural States of the interior, the cotton and rice planting States of the South, and the yet undeveloped States of the far West, have assembled and passed laws of greater or less benefit to their constituents. Now for a hurried glance at the main provisions of such of these laws as seem to have a claim on the interest of the general reader.

### ELECTIONS.

In that kind of legislation which affects most directly the fundamentals of American citizenship—the department of electoral reform—the present year has few notable changes to report. The fact that most of the States are now conducting elections under a secret ballot system—those which have not secured such a system during the past five years can be counted on the fingers of one hand—sufficiently accounts for the general indisposition to tamper further with the electoral machinery. Virginia is the last State to adopt the Australian method of nominating and voting. In Kentucky and Colorado there have been revisions of existing election laws; reapportionments have been made in New Jersey and South Carolina. Rhode Island at last decides to elect representatives in Congress by plurality rather than majority vote. Massachusetts makes more effective her educational qualification of the suffrage by providing that each voter shall be required to read from a slip containing a portion of the State constitution, each of these slips to be drawn from a box. It is believed that this method of applying the constitutional test will do away with the old form of fraud which consisted in using set passages of the document, carefully committed to memory by the illiterate voter. Massachusetts has also adopted a thorough-going primary elections law, which em-

bodies practically all the regulating machinery already adopted very generally in the State and especially indorsed by the Republicans for use in their party caucuses. In New York, permission has been granted to extend the use of the Myers voting machine from town to city elections, although some doubt remains as to whether the use of such a device conforms fully to the present constitutional requirement of "voting by ballot." The convention now in session at Albany is apparently disposed to recommend a clause in the new constitution which will permit the use of such machines in all State and local elections. In Ohio women are granted the right to vote for school directors, and in Iowa on questions of bonds and taxes for school and municipal purposes.

### LIQUOR LAWS.

The passage of the South Carolina dispensary law amendments, their attempted enforcement, the adverse decisions of the courts and the resulting agitations are matters of familiar recent history. The campaign for the Gothenburg system in Massachusetts, though finally unsuccessful, was productive of much good. One of its indirect results was the undertaking of an investigation by the Bureau of Statistics of Labor as to the relation of the liquor traffic to crime, pauperism and insanity. Such an investigation if conducted in a scientific spirit can be made immensely valuable to all interested in the temperance reform movement in its various phases. Kentucky has obtained a local option liquor law applying to the whole State, including those districts in which prohibitory statutes were already in force. The new law requires that the question of license be submitted to popular vote (not oftener than once in three years), on petition of 25 per cent. of the voters. As a supplement to the prohibitory law of Iowa, the last Legislature adopted a scheme of taxation under which everyone in the State engaging in the business is compelled to pay \$600 annually; but this tax is not to be construed as legalizing the sale of liquors, and license can only be granted on petition of a majority of the voters in cities of 5,000 and over, and of 65 per cent. of the voters in smaller places. We find that Utah has taken steps to enforce a more rigid prohibition of Sunday liquor-selling. Massachusetts and Virginia impose new restrictions on the manufacture and sale of cider and wines; the main object in each case seems to be the prevention of adulteration.

### ANTI-GAMBLING MEASURES.

The political revolution in New Jersey last fall resulted in the repeal last winter of the "race track" legislation passed in 1893. All the moral forces of the State were arrayed with the majority of the

Legislature in the repeal movement, and the energy of the leaders was not spent till a stringent anti-lottery law had been placed on the statute books. Rhode Island seemed to experience a like impulse toward reform; her Legislature forbade lotteries in the State, and passed laws aimed to suppress gambling and pool selling, but the exemption of tracks owned by "agricultural associations" is likely to prove a loophole for those who wish to indulge their betting propensities at "trials of speed" on such tracks. South Carolina follows the example of other Southern States, and imposes a penalty on all who participate in the brutal sport of prize fighting.

#### EMPLOYMENT OF LABOR.

As usual, the relations between employers and employes demanded and received much attention from the legislatures. Still there is little in the legislation of the year to remind one of the exceptional stress of the winter and spring months caused by the lack of employment and the enforced idleness of many thousands of American workingmen. As a rule, the legislatures, though in session during the worst of the depression, seem to have based their action on the assumption that conditions were normal. At any rate, no extreme measures were carried out, and few that were suggested by outsiders met with any favor. The peculiar problems of the winter left one trace, indeed, on the pages of Massachusetts legislation in the form of the appointment of a board to investigate the question of unemployed workingmen in that State. In Utah, also, the Territorial Legislature appropriated \$2,000 for the employment of labor on the Capitol grounds; this appropriation, while small, was intended purely as a relief measure, and affords a precedent likely to be followed in the future. The New York City park appropriation is another instance of relief-by-work legislation; but we recall no other case of the kind in any of the States whose legislatures were in session during the year. (There have, of course, been numerous instances of municipal relief of this character.) For the protection of working people seeking employment, Massachusetts passed an act aimed at a certain class of viciously conducted "employment bureaus." In the event of getting work through one of these agencies, if a person is discharged within ten days for any reason other than his inability, incompetency, refusal to work, or other fault of his own, he is entitled to receive back five-sixths of the sum he paid the agency to secure the employment.

The New York Legislature has provided for a commission to investigate the evils of tenement-house life. The scope of the inquiry begun by the three prominent citizens who constitute the commission includes not only the construction, rentals and safety of the buildings, but the effect of living in them on the health, education, savings and morals of the inmates. The "factory laws" of Massachusetts and Rhode Island have been codified and revised. These statutes regulate the labor of women and children in

manufacturing and mercantile establishments. They go very minutely into the various questions of hours, protection from accident, age and schooling of children and various other matters, many of which have been detailed in previous articles appearing in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS from time to time. In these forms of regulation the State exercises a prerogative very different from mere police power. It undertakes to protect the individual citizen not only against the wrong-doing of others, but from the consequences of his own misguided conduct. While upholding and defending peaceable associations of laboring men, Massachusetts distinctly declares against all organizations whose officers seek to accomplish their ends by force or intimidation, and refuses to consider such as labor organizations (Ch. 437, Acts and Resolves of 1894). At the same time the power of the Commonwealth is exerted against those employers who seek to intimidate their workingmen. A penalty is imposed on any employer who discharges or reduces the wages of his workmen because of the giving or withholding of a vote at any election. New Jersey forbids employers to exact promises not to join labor organizations as a condition precedent to employment.

#### EDUCATION.

The same watchful care for the individual's interests on the part of the State government is observable in the legislative control of public school systems. The present year witnesses in Massachusetts an extension of high school privileges to every child in the Commonwealth. This is done by requiring those towns which do not themselves support high schools to pay the tuition of their resident children in the high schools of other towns. Transportation expenses are also authorized to be paid from the public money. New York aims to secure school attendance throughout the State by granting the State Superintendent of Public Instruction power to withhold a portion of the school fund from each district which fails to enforce the compulsory education law.

In adding new branches of public school instruction, Massachusetts seems to take the lead this year; manual training will be given after 1895 in the schools of every city having a population of 20,000, and instruction in cooking is now authorized as a part of the regular curriculum throughout the State.

The Territory (soon to be State) of Utah permits kindergartens to be maintained from public school moneys. This is a step which few States in the Union have taken as yet, New York having first authorized such expenditure only one year ago.

The change in New Jersey from the school district to the township system, legalized this year, is important.

#### CARE OF UNFORTUNATES.

The New York Legislature has at last made the necessary grants for the founding of the epileptic colony, so long needed in that State. It is to be named for the late Dr. Craig, president of the State Board of Charities, who took a special interest in se



curing its establishment. It is intended that the best foreign experience in conducting institutions of this kind shall be utilized by New York. Kentucky passes a needed law for the protection of vagrant, destitute, or maltreated children under sixteen years of age; while Georgia provides for the establishment of reformatory prisons for juvenile offenders. Utah opens a school for the blind.

#### MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

The "Greater New York" bill, which became a law in March last, submits to a vote of the principal communities near the metropolis and within the State boundaries the question of consolidation. The city of Brooklyn, thirteen towns and villages on Long Island and the whole of Richmond County (Staten Island) are included in the proposition for annexation. The vote will be taken in November next.

On the question of municipal ownership of lighting plants, the New York Legislature is conservative. It concedes, however, to villages owning water works the power to furnish gas and electric light to their inhabitants if the proceeding is sanctioned by popular vote. Massachusetts permits municipalities to supply gas and electricity for purposes of heat and motor power, as well as light.

#### FINANCE.

Virginia and Georgia have arranged for the organization of State banks of circulation. Such banks, of course, will not begin to operate till Congress repeals the present United States tax on their currency. New Jersey adopts the collateral inheritance tax in vogue in New York and several other States as a means of State revenue. The rate of tax is 5 per cent., and the mode of collection, through the officers of probate, is substantially the same as in New York and elsewhere. Rhode Island exempts from the property tax the real estate of educational and charitable institutions, and Mississippi exempts all property owned and occupied by Christian Temperance Unions.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY.

New York provides for the burning of garbage in villages of 10,000 inhabitants. In Virginia a body of peculiar functions, called the "State Board of Embalming," has been organized, and is supposed to stand in the same relations to the professional embalmers which State boards of pharmacy sustain to druggists; embalmers cannot practice their art unless they possess the certificate of this State Board as to their qualifications. Iowa prohibits the sale of cigarettes or tobacco in any form to children under sixteen year of age. Massachusetts, in view of the dangers arising from faultily constructed theatres, prescribes definite rules to be followed in the erection of buildings for amusement purposes. Rhode Island requires elevators to be regularly inspected, and provides for warning signals and the barricading of hoistways.

#### VARIOUS MATTERS.

Only two States have civil service acts similar to that of the national government. Massachusetts extends the operation of her law to towns of 12,000 population. This means that the clerical employes of such towns must hereafter pass examinations. The New York law having been repeatedly evaded by office-holders in the State government, the Legislature has forbidden the comptroller to issue salary warrants to persons not certified by the commission for appointment. All aliens are excluded from employment by the State, municipalities, or contractors, on public works of any kind.

South Carolina and Virginia join the large group of States now committed, through their legislatures, to the project of uniform legislation on the subjects of divorce, bankruptcy and notarial certificates.

"Days of grace" on commercial paper have been abolished in New York. Massachusetts has finally abolished "Fast Day," and made April 19, the anniversary of the battles of Lexington and Concord, a legal holiday.

W. B. S.



## POLITICAL JAPAN AND ITS LEADERS.

BY C. MERIWETHER.

MEASURED by years the difference to the Japanese people between Perry's entrance into that land in 1854 and the adoption of a written constitution in 1889 is little more than a third of a century, but measured by achievements and development, the difference is greater than several centuries. In the short interval of two score years Japan stepped from the dead conservatism and decrepitude of the East to the vigor and progressiveness of the leading nations of the West. All of our most modern methods and appliances have been appropriated with marvelous rapidity and skill. It is well known how fast the Japanese adopted the means, the symbols and even material of our life: dress, pleasure carriages, heavy furniture, court ceremonies, public school system, mechanical devices of industry, transportation and communication, newspapers, military and naval and police organization, and finally the very crown of our evolution—written constitutions and representative

government. Our civilization seemed to have been digested and wholesomely assimilated.

But in this wonderful transformation one important consideration is sure to escape the ordinary observer,—the deep chasm between the ruled and rulers in Asiatic lands. Americans, especially, accustomed to see men rise from log cabins and tow paths to the presidency cannot realize how far apart in the

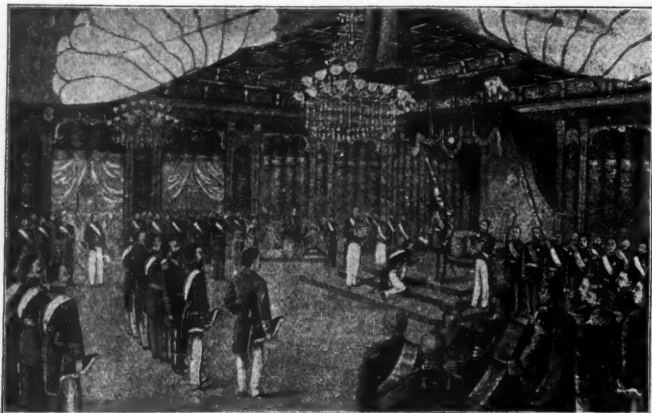


THE EMPRESS OF JAPAN.



THE MIKADO, MUTSU HITO.

Orient the masses of the common people are from the governing class. They are apart in ways of viewing things, in policy, in spirit, and often even in forms of daily intercourse and speech. Up to less than three decades ago Japan was the fairest type of this strong contrast. At the top, welded by tradition and hardened by etiquette into a solid crust, were the *samurai* or gentry—warrior strata, forming with their immediate masters, the *daimio*, and with the court and *Kuge* nobles, the Japan that the average westerner knows of from books of travel, from fabulous tales, from common hearsay,—the Japan of picturesqueness of dress, of fastidiousness in conduct, of refinement in taste, of delicate appreciation in art. Below were the *heimin*—humorously translated “flat people” because mashed by the crushing mass over them—containing more than nine-tenths of the total population,



THE JAPANESE COURT.

performing all the labor, producing most of the wealth, and having no more voice in the councils of control than dumb beasts of burden.

From time immemorial *Tenshi Sama*, or Emperor—popularly with us called *Mikado*—has been the seat of all authority in Japan. Practically since the middle ages he has delegated actual power to some influential family. The greatest and the last of these families was the Tokugawa, whose hands held the reins for more than 250 years down to the revolution of 1868. The later representatives of the line assumed guidance under the title of *Shogun*, "head of army"—the name *tycoon*, "great lord," with which light opera has made us familiar, being a pompous Chinese term for *Shogun*. But the fires of discontent and jealousy were always smoldering underneath, and they mounted upward till the flames burst forth in the civil war of nearly thirty years ago. This revolution was substantially the same as a dozen other struggles in Japanese history: a contest for supremacy among rival daimios, feudal barons. The two most powerful of these clans, Satsuma and Choshu, in Southern Japan, had joined their forces to dislodge the hateful Tokugawas. When they were victorious, the Emperor did as his fathers had always done in such circumstances, he put all actual power in the hands of the successful side, and in the keeping of this *Sat-cho* combination it has remained to this day. The Royal House still remains only the emblem of authority while the *samurai* pilots the nation now as he has done for centuries past.

The Emperor may be considered to have put the government in trust in the hands of this political club,

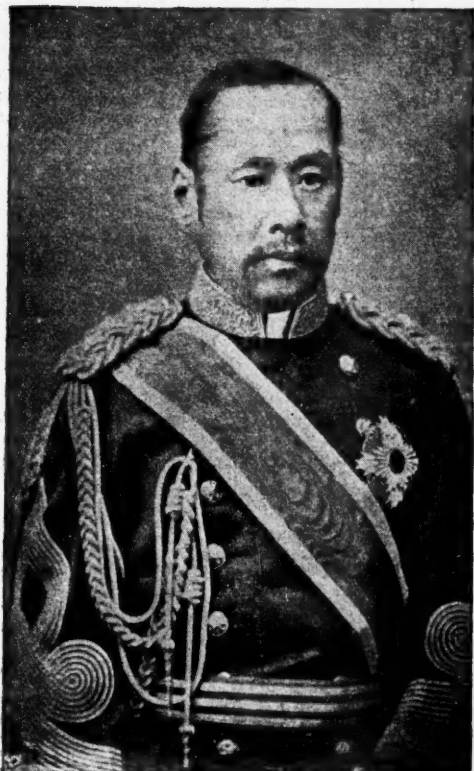
and it is this small "ring" of bold, ambitious, progressive men working under the sacred ægis of the Emperor's name that has reared that wonderful spectacle of a westernized land. They noticed that in the Occident nations were respected according to their strength and display: their armies and navies, their arsenals and depots of supplies, the magnificence of their public buildings, the lavish state of high functionaries. Haughty of their lineage, and proud of their independence unbroken through twenty centuries, they determined to put their island home in the march of progress. Immediately European and American naval and military instructors, engineers, architects, agriculturists, miners, scientists, physicians, sur-

geons, legal experts, linguists, college professors, school teachers and specialists in every branch of knowledge and department of government were hurried over on comfortable stipends to lead these untrained feet into new paths.

In a few years the vision of a revived and transformed Japan shone upon the world. But true to their instincts this band of reformers rode on with Napoleonic contempt for the popular will. Slight condescension was shown at first to the wishes of the submerged nine-tenths. But these mudsills of society were not passive. In a time of reform their very numbers and weight of wealth demanded the sweeping away of caste badges. Voting qualifications were based on property rather than on grades of society. There was a general commingling of members of the two great divisions in business and professional and



THE EMPEROR IN CAVALRY UNIFORM.



PRINCE ARISUGAWA,  
Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army.



PRINCE KOMATSU,  
Major-General of the Army.

industrial walks. Legally commoners were admitted to the race for all political emoluments; but the force of custom and tradition reserved all the higher prizes for their old masters. In the end that happened with the Japanese "ring" which happens to all rings: it got too large to sustain its own weight. An active young man fired with zeal would gather a coterie about himself, and by the aid of their shouts fill the air with the demands for certain measures to be granted. The shrewd heads of the governing corporation would see it was easier and wiser to silence attacks than to meet them. They would invite the critic to enter, and his following would melt back into the bosom of the mass. As the members within the charmed precincts increased, rivalry broke out. Safety called for concert of action, and so disaffected chiefs would either fall out or be driven out. They would form recruits among the small fraction of the people who had political privileges, and urge new plans of relief, which in time would gain a respectful hearing from the ruling element by mere momentum of an aroused public opinion. Concession after concession would be made at the insistence of these captains of politics backed by men from both of the

old castes, though they themselves were almost without exception from the gentry class. Local organization, city government, provincial assemblies were discussed and steps taken for improvement. Finally the goal seemed to be won in the pledge exacted for constitutional and representative government for the nation.

In the arena of parliament the relative strength of the combatants could for the first time be accurately gauged, and it was soon seen that the government stood on one side and the masses of the people on the other. The ruling coterie had so far lost influence that they no longer led a caste even, but represented only themselves, the official class under them and their immediate adherents. Their brethren had deserted them in shoals to make common cause with the formerly despised *heimin* on the opposite side. Though the expression of the popular will was clogged by withholding the right of suffrage from more than nine-tenths of the men, yet there was no mistaking where the preference of the vast majority lay. It was a battle between the people and a co-optative corporation intrenched behind His Sacred Majesty Tenshi Sama, the God of Heaven. The popular ral-



lying cry of the first campaign was the reduction of expenses by cutting off supernumerary offices and scaling down all salaries. Not getting this and other reforms immediately the leaders declared nothing could be hoped for from the "old ring rule," and made all things subsidiary to the question of ousting the cabinet. They raised an issue of a point of constitutional construction: to make the ministry responsible to the parliament instead of to the Emperor. On this line they still seek to embarrass and discredit the cabinet on every measure—even good ones if coming from that source. Time and again have they been checked by imperial dissolution, but with unflinching courage have they appealed to the voters, and with undimmed confidence and increased majority have they been returned. Down deeper than a mere matter of interpretation is perhaps their desire to seize the throttle valve, and "slow up" in the rapid rush after "Western civilization." Their opinion was never asked as to whether they wanted this re-creative process, yet it is safe to say that it is only the pace they object to and not the path. There are no signs of a desire to retrograde, but there have long been plain symptoms of discontent among them at seeing the upper ranks of officialdom living from the public treasury in the costly, complicated way of the West, while the bulk of the people jog on in the simple, inexpensive manner of their fathers. They know, at any rate, that the thick layers at the bottom have tasted but little of this fresh life and that all the improvement has been on the surface, and the upper surface at that. It has been a contest between the radical few and the conservative many.

In this long struggle between an honest, brilliant organized oligarchy, and the fast rising tide of democracy, only men of superior gifts could forge to the front. Of these none stands higher in interest, in natural ability and in importance than Count Hirobumi Ito now Minister-President of State, or Prime Minister. He not only rises above his colleagues, but overshadows his great antagonists of the popular party. He is the actual head of the empire, and has held her destinies in his hands for years. He is one of the best all-round men in Japanese politics, if not in the world. The nearest approach to his type in American history is perhaps Alexander Hamilton, though Hamilton does not fill one-tenth the important place in American development that Ito does in Japanese development. Born of a *Samurai* family he entered on a public course through the patronage of his feudal master, the lord of Yamaguchi, in Southern Japan. Curious to know something of the strange western land of which Perry had given a glimpse, he determined to visit it, and as a preparation he studied English at Nagasaki and then traveled in Europe rather extensively. It is probable that this trip, taken at an early age, when the mind is susceptible to influences, showed him in what material ways other lands were so far ahead of his own beloved home. His experience and linguistic attainments fitted him to act as interpreter to the Emperor when foreign representatives first received an audience. His close observation and comprehensive survey of Occi-

dental affairs began to ripen into fruit when he assisted in the modification of the civil and military service of Japan and undertook the duties of a provincial governor. At one time he acted as judge. When in the Home Office, he was instrumental in getting the first railway built in the Far East, that between Tokio and Yokohama. Afterward he was transferred to the Finance Department.

He has also been successful in diplomatic fields. In 1871 he came to America as assistant ambassador with Prince Iwakura on a mission for the revision of treaties, and in San Francisco delivered a speech in English that received the warm ovations of his American hearers. Soon after, his well-balanced judgment was exerted to keep Japan from dispatching an expedition to Korea. It was only natural that a man of so many parts, of such poise of mind, of such breadth of knowledge, should be the father of the Japanese constitution. Officially he made a tour of Europe and conferred with the men who knew the actual workings of the chief European constitutions, before making even a rough draft.



COUNT HIROBUMI ITO,  
Prime Minister of Japan.

His skill in management, his rare administrative talents, his powers of organization, have made him invaluable from the beginning of this "westernizing" movement, and finally put him at the very head of it. So receptive does he seem to new ideas, so evenly adjusted are his gifts, that it was confidently believed by many that he would voluntarily resign from his proud position and usher in the era of government by cabinet responsible to parliament. Perhaps this is the fatal blemish in his character—a fear to trust the people. But it is fortunate for Japan, since foreign complications have ensued, that this strong hand is at the helm.

On the popular side, with all the serenity of a prophet of truth, stands the venerable Count Itagaki, the apostle of freedom in the Orient. With all the strength and skill of Thomas Jefferson, he expounds great principles of human rights. He is by birth of the *samurai*—the gentry class, and stood high in the favor of the leaders. But a voice within him kept calling him to be a guide for the multitude, and he broke from his associates, and began the fight for constitutional government. Ceaseless agitation was his method, and he spent his days going from town to town arousing the enthusiasm of the masses. He banded young men into clubs and built up the *Jiyu-to* or Radical party, the greatest party in Japan, of which he has remained the undisputed leader. The career of politics is beset with mortal dangers in Japan. Freedom of public speech is neither granted by the government nor always allowed by partisans of the other side. At Nagoya once he defied a mob with ringing voice as he cried out, "I may die, but the principle of freedom never dies." Every political orator in Japan is liable at any moment of his speech to be called down by the police censors if he utters any inflammatory sentiments. Itagaki has run this gauntlet for years, and enforced his views throughout the empire, rarely giving any occasion for an interruption by these watchful guardians. The task he had set for himself was a most difficult one. He had to teach his followers the very elements of genuine politics. He had to hammer it into them that a political party must be based on principle and not on persons. To this day Japanese parties are still largely a faction to elevate a favorite hero. Unfortunately Itagaki has been crippled in his high aims by lack of means, and he has often only been kept in the leadership by the earnest solicitation of his admirers.

Next in importance to Itagaki on the popular side, but treading an independent path, is Count Okuma, who was also originally of the upper strata. In early life he was a friend and ally of Count Ito, and was rapidly advanced to the next highest post in the government, the ministry of foreign affairs. Here he came near to making himself the idol of the country. He was within an inch of successful revision of the treaties—the chief bone of contention in Japanese politics for years past—when some envious colleague cast obstacles in the way. The hot denunciation of Okuma's plan as a base compromise of a great nation's dignity called out a storm of public wrath. Negotiations had to be broken off, and Okuma was forced to retire. In the wild excitement, as Okuma was driving along the streets, a hair-brained youth threw a bomb into his carriage and shattered his leg so that it had to be amputated. He gradually drifted toward the opposition ranks, and finally his connection with the old clan government was severed by Imperial order. He built up the second great party of Japan, the *Kaishin-to*, Liberal party, and openly and proudly avowed his enmity to the "ring" and led his army into the battle for making the cabinet responsible to parliament.

Okuma is one of the boldest, shrewdest politicians

in Japan. In philosophical grasp of great principles he is inferior to Itagaki, but he is ahead in handling a caucus or convention, or directing the fight on the floor of parliament from his study—for it is considered unworthy of a great leader to have a seat in that body. At one time these two were yoked harmoniously together in their common purpose, but lately the demon of rivalry has set them to pulling against each other, so that the foe of both has sometimes won by playing on their weaker passions.



COUNT OKUMA,  
Leader of the Liberal Party.

Besides these two parties, whose combined numbers contain over a majority of the whole lower house, there are several smaller aggregations that are scarcely more than loosely joined clubs, or personal coteries. But so bitter has feeling become that nearly all those will be found sternly in the opposition on any test question.

To contend with these overwhelming odds, Prime Minister Ito has all the official class. His immediate cabinet, composed of veterans and active young brigadiers, is arranged as follows:

Count Saigo, Naval Department.  
Count Inouye, Home Affairs.  
Viscount Enomoto, Commerce and Agriculture.  
Count Oyama, War.  
Mr. Mutsu, Foreign Affairs.  
Mr. Watanabe, Finance.  
Mr. Gi Inouye, Education.  
Mr. Yoshikawa, Justice.  
Count Kuroda, Communications.

Of these, Inouye, Saigo, Enomoto and Oyama can look back over a long record of various posts held. Most of the others have only very lately won their portfolios. If any man is to be regarded as second to Ito, it is Inouye. He has followed the same general

course of advancement as Ito, but has done his best work in diplomacy. Several times he has been minister of foreign affairs, and especially has his tact been helpful in complications with Corea. Saigo and Oyama are examples of how the sword reaps political honors in Japan as well as in America. Both carved their fortunes with this weapon. Saigo



COUNT SAIGO,  
Minister for the Navy.

made his first stroke of luck in the expedition to the island of Formosa twenty years ago, while both he and Oyama forced recognition by their valor in the civil war of Southern Japan in 1877, against Saigo's brother.

A glance at the life of Enomoto will throw a sidelight on the caucus method of government and illustrate how the managers are accustomed to strengthen themselves and shift the prizes from one to another. Enomoto was a vassal of the Tokugawa, and made the last stand for his master. Instead of being hopelessly disqualified, he got a foothold in the lower ranks of officialdom, and has in turn picked the following plums:

Official in the Colonization Department,  
Vice-Admiral of the Navy,  
Ambassador to Russia,  
Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs,  
Minister for the Navy,  
Second Official in the Household Department,  
Ambassador to China,  
Minister for Communications,  
Minister for Education,  
Member of Privy Council,  
Minister for Foreign Affairs,  
and now Minister for Commerce and Agriculture. This is rather a typical than an exceptional career for a Japanese statesman.

A word as to Mr. Mutsu will recall how popular a representative he was in Washington some five years ago. He then went to Japan and has made a name for himself by his brightness and versatility.

For carrying out the plans of the government on the field, the most noted soldier Japan has is at the head of the army, or more technically is Chief of Staff. Prince Arisugawa received practical training on the only two occasions in his life that it has been possible to do so under the Japanese flag—the Revolution of 1868 and the civil war of 1877, in both of which he led the Imperial army with signal ability.

But the man who officially stands the nearest to the Emperor now is Count Yamagata, the president of the Privy Council, a body of experienced men of affairs, who are specially deputed to advise the Emperor on all questions that come up to him for final decision. He has also climbed the ladder through his qualities as a soldier.



VISCOUNT ENOMOTO,  
Minister for Commerce and Agriculture.

In the course of development of Japanese politics since the revolution of 1863, the old crystallized caste distinctions of *Samurai* and *heimin* have disappeared, but out of this antagonism gradually grew the struggle between a clan combination on one side, and the masses of the people on the other. With the introduction of representative institutions for the nation, the "ring" budded into the Administration, and the parliamentary agents of the people became the Opposition. Although, as has been said, the Radicals and Liberals and lesser associations are consumed with a foolish jealousy of each other, yet none can outdo another in hostility to the government. The government have virtually no party at their back, only officialdom. Their sole check on the victorious Opposition has been the threat of ordering a new election.

Some half a dozen dissolutions of the Diet that they have felt impelled to ask the Emperor to issue in less than four years will give an idea of the dire straits they have been in all along.

When it was necessary to order the last dissolution in June of this year, they could muster hardly a handful of voters and they knew these would be lost at the coming election in August. Baffled, beaten, routed, they could find a refuge in the rife jingoism of the time. They found a smooth glide way down hill in this direction because all the Opposition would be hand and glove with them for once. So hot has the war fever become that their bitterest opponents, Itagaki, Okuma and others have indorsed the government in this Korean matter.

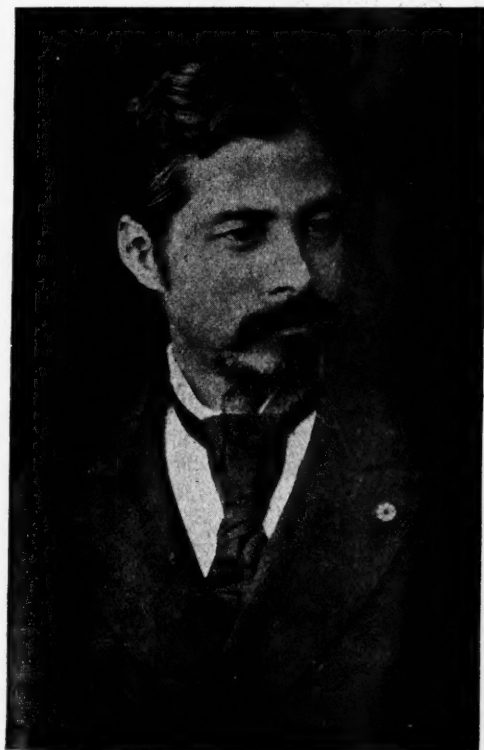
Japan's diplomatic claim on Korea is shadowy. High authority holds Korea is as much a part of China as Maine is of the United States. Japan's interest in Korea up to a few years ago was mostly a sentimental tradition. Her relations with that land reach back to the dark ages when the Japanese Empress Jingo is said to have marshaled her hosts on Korean soil. We tread more substantial ground in the seventeenth century when Toyotomi Hideyoshi, the greatest man in Japanese history, after years of bloody warfare in reducing stubborn Japanese barons to his sway, devastated Korea with a large

force for four or five years. His successor, Ieyasu, the cunning intriguer and long-headed organizer, withdrew his subjects from the "hermit peninsula," and busied himself contriving how to cut off Japan from the outside world. All intercourse in a man-



From photograph by Bell, Washington, D. C.

MR. MUTSU,  
Minister for Foreign Affairs.



MR. HANABUSA,  
Of the Department of Home Affairs.

ner ceased till during the past third of a century when Japanese have boasted how they entered the seclusiveness of Korea just as Americans had destroyed the seclusiveness of Japan. With this revival of the historic interest, the ancient spirit of invasion again came uppermost, and even Ito's great personality could barely keep hot-headed warriors in the early seventies from sailing away to Korean coasts. The martial flames mounted higher till in 1876-77 Takamori Saigo, brother of the present Minister for the Navy, headed a rebellion, when the authorities would not lead a filibustering foray against their near neighbor. The nation was considerably disturbed at the vigor of the malcontents before they were subdued and Saigo beheaded. But of late Japan's interests in Korea have become more material. A thriving trade has sprung up between the two. Privileges have been granted, depots established and warehouses built. The foreign commerce of Korea passes largely through the hands of Japanese merchants. Her motive for interfering in the complications of Korea is neither sentimental nor philanthropical, but merely selfish. She urges as a strategical consideration also that her own safety demands that no aggressive power like Russia should be allowed to get control over this point of land.

She and China entered into an agreement less than



a dozen years ago that neither would make any important move in Korean affairs without the consent of the other—a virtual guarantee of Korean independence. The relations between China and Japan with regard to Korea have been several times before this badly strained and yet in spite of all arguments based on national interests and national pride, the matter has been adjusted without rupturing international courtesy.

There is another source to heat the fever of Japanese patriotism now,—the revision of the treaties. Foreigners in Japan are not amenable to Japanese courts. The Japanese feel this provision of the treaties as a reproach against themselves, and the government has vainly tried to get a modification of this clause, but the jingoism of the people demands the repeal of it. Japan knows that a successful foreign war would give her such a prestige that she could safely abolish this hateful privilege and step at once into the full comity of the nations of the West. An ultimatum to this effect was put forth by Japan after this article had been written.

But if this contest is provoked for display abroad, and effect at home; a more thoughtful people would have hesitated before pitting themselves against such fearful odds. China can afford to wear out her little adversary in the game of death. The Japanese affect to despise the Chinaman as stupid and wooden-headed, but many liberal-minded foreigners who know both, unqualifiedly give the palm of superiority to the Chinaman. In solidity of character, in business sagacity and honor, he is far ahead. The Japanese merchant has a most unsavory reputation as being flighty and tricky. Nor are the Chinese standing still, though it is probably a world belief that they are. They advance, but it is a slow advance. They build as highly approved modern men-of-war as any in Japan or elsewhere. Their courage in facing death, it is well known, amounts to stolidity. China has a fleet equal to Japan's, an army several times larger, and a population ten times as great. What but the desperation of the Japanese Government or the fanatical jingoism of the people would embark on such a perilous venture?

## THE NEW HAWAIIAN CONSTITUTION.

BY ALBERT SHAW.

THE new constitution of the Republic of Hawaii, which was impressively proclaimed at Honolulu on July 4 as the organic law of the Islands, is a document whose provisions evince statesmanship of a high order. The difficulties to be overcome were many and serious. Monarchy in Hawaii had conducted itself in such a manner as to be no longer desirable or feasible. Its overthrow meant inevitably the establishment of republican institutions derived in the main from those of the United States. It had been hoped by the dominant element that prompt annexation to the United States might be secured with some such government as exists in our territories. But the repulse at Washington of annexation overtures left no other acceptable alternative but the formation of an independent republic.

The chief obstacle in the way of democratic representative institutions in the Sandwich Islands lies in the fact that the great mass of the laboring population is unfit for any share in the responsible political life of the community. Thousands of Chinese and Japanese coolies are at work upon the sugar plantations, and the element of extremely ignorant Portuguese laborers is a large one. Furthermore, many of the native Hawaiians themselves are wholly unequal to any intelligent use of the ballot. The greatest care has been taken by the framers of the new constitution to fix such limitations upon the exercise of the elective franchise as shall make it reasonably certain that Hawaii will be ruled by its responsible and intelligent

classes. On the other hand, these restrictions are not so severe or arbitrary as to cast the reproach upon the constitution-makers of having attempted to set up an aristocratic or oligarchical government.

The legislature is divided into two branches, a Senate and a House of Representatives. Male citizens twenty years of age who can fluently speak, read and write either the English or the Hawaiian language are entitled to vote for representatives. This provision is intended to include all the native Hawaiian men who have attained an ordinary education, and all of the American and English residents who form the influential part of the non-Hawaiian population. There are also admitted to the franchise persons having special letters of denization entitling them to all the privileges of Hawaiian citizenship without requiring them to renounce allegiance to their native government. Thus many of the American residents of the Sandwich Islands hold such letters. They retain their status as American citizens, but are accorded the privilege of participation in Hawaiian affairs by virtue of actual residence and of a support during such residence of the government and institutions of the Islands. Provision is made by the new constitution for the bestowal of such special letters of denization by the Executive Council. But there is reason to suppose that the practice will tend to gradual disuse.

Article XVIII, dealing with the question of naturalization is carefully drawn, and has several points

of interest. The adoption of aliens by process of naturalization is placed exclusively within the jurisdiction of the justices of the Supreme Court. The applicant for citizenship must have resided in the Hawaiian Islands at least two years; must intend to become a permanent citizen; must be able understandingly to read, write and speak the English language; must be able intelligently to explain in his own words in English the general meaning of any portion of the constitution; must come from a country which has express treaty stipulations with Hawaii on the subject of naturalization; must be of good moral character and record; must be engaged in some lawful employment or have other lawful means of support; must be the owner of property in Hawaii of not less than two hundred dollars value, above all incumbrances; must take a prescribed oath in which he abjures allegiance to his former government, and in accepting Hawaiian allegiance agrees never to promote a movement for the restoration of monarchy. These provisions are obviously intended to prevent the naturalization of any large number of Oriental laborers, and to make practically certain the continuous evolution of an English-speaking community.

The qualifications of voters for members of the senate are the same as those for representatives, with the important addition of a property requirement. Every man who is registered as a voter for senators must either be in receipt of a money income of six hundred dollars or else must be able to show either that he possesses real estate in the republic worth fifteen hundred dollars, or that he has personal property of not less than twice that amount. This income qualification would not shut out the energetic American mechanic who may be domiciled in Hawaii, but would exclude a considerable element of native Hawaiians that possess the educational requisite which admits them to the register of voters for representatives. The constitution provides a very elaborate and detailed article upon the registration of voters. The arrangements are well devised, and the rights of qualified voters are carefully guarded.

As in the United States, the powers of government are distributed to three distinct branches: the executive, legislative and judicial. These departments are, however, more intimately connected at several points in the Hawaiian constitution than in our own. For example, it is provided that the members of the President's Cabinet (consisting of a Minister of Foreign Affairs, a Minister of the Interior, a Minister of Finance and an Attorney-General) shall have seats in both houses of the legislature with all the rights and privileges of members of those bodies excepting the right to vote. Furthermore, it is provided that the Minister of Finance shall submit to the Senate at each regular legislative session the appropriation bills for the succeeding biennial period, and all appropriation bills or measures authorizing a public loan must be introduced by the Cabinet itself. The only exception to this provision is a permission granted to any member to introduce a bill amending the appropriation for salaries and payrolls. The practical effect of this will

probably be to have all revenue measures, as well as appropriation bills, originate with the Executive government. The arrangement thus devised is a compromise between the British parliamentary system and the American Congressional system, and its operation will be observed with no little interest by students of political and legislative science.

Like the French Republic, that of Hawaii intrusts the choice of its President to the joint action of the houses of the legislature rather than to a direct vote of the people. The term of the presidency is six years, and a second consecutive term is denied. The senators are elected for six years, and the representatives for two. Thus the Hawaiian constitution actually adopts the single six-year presidential term which political reformers of all parties in the United States are advocating as a remedy for some of our worst evils. The Hawaiian President's power with regard to vetoing legislation is similar to that conferred upon our own President, excepting that the Hawaiian executive may veto specific items in appropriation bills.

Hawaii is a small country and its two legislative chambers are small. The constitution provides for fifteen senators and fifteen representatives. There is a small property qualification for members of the house of representatives and a larger one for senators. A representative must have been in receipt of an income of six hundred dollars or must own property worth a thousand dollars. A senator must be a property owner to the extent of three thousand dollars, or else must have been in receipt of an income of twelve hundred dollars. The Islands are divided into six representative districts, three of which are entitled to choose three representatives each, and three are allowed two representatives each. Cumulative voting is authorized in the choice of representatives, and each voter may cast a ballot for as many men as his district is entitled to, or may cumulate his votes for one man, or divide them. For instance, in a district electing three members the voter may cast one vote each for three men, three votes for one man, one vote for one man and two votes for another, or finally, one and a half votes each for two men. The entire house of representatives is to be re-elected each two years; but since only five senators are to be chosen at each biennial election there is no provision for cumulative voting in the case of the senators.

The senate's special prerogatives are similar to those of the United States Senate, but greater in some regards. It approves the president's appointment of members of the cabinet and the judiciary, and of all diplomatic and consular representatives. In the election of the president, for which purpose the senate and house of representatives sit together, it is not sufficient that the successful candidate receive simply a majority of the total thirty votes, but this majority must also include a clear majority of the senators. The members of the cabinet are made removable by the president with the consent of the senate. The president has the treaty-making power, subject to the senate's ratification.

The houses of the legislature are not made the judge of the qualification of their members, but all contests are to be decided by the supreme court. Each house is authorized to organize itself in its own way and to choose its own chairman. A quorum, consisting of a majority of members, is entitled to do ordinary business, but no law can be passed without the affirmative vote of more than one-half of all the elected members of each house. The chairman is authorized to count the number of members present for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not there is a quorum. Thus ex-Speaker Reed's famous ruling becomes incorporated in the organic law of our young sister republic. Regular sessions of the legislature are to be biennial and are to have a duration not exceeding ninety days. The president may call extra sessions, or may prolong a regular one for thirty additional days. Members are to receive for each session a compensation of \$400 and mileage fees. The president of the republic is to be paid such compensation as the legislature may from time to time authorize.

A very important feature of the new Hawaiian constitution is a body entitled the Council of State. It consists of fifteen members, five of whom are to be appointed by the president and five elected by each branch of the legislature. The president and cabinet, constituting the executive council, may at any time when the legislature is not sitting call together the council of state for special advice, and in times of emergency the council of state may upon request of the president and cabinet appropriate public moneys, thus acting with all the authority of the supreme law-making body. The minister of finance, under such circumstances, is required to give a detailed account of appropriations and expenditures to the legislature at its next regular session. This council of state is only appointed for the two-year period from the end of one legislative session to the end of the next one. The council of state, sitting with the members of the cabinet, is authorized also to act as a board of pardons and reprieves, and to advise the president at his request. In fact, for all matters which concern the welfare of the state the president is entitled to ask advice from this council. Its members are to serve without pay. Any one reasonably familiar with conditions in the Hawaiian Islands can understand the advantage of this council, ready at any moment of emergency or special necessity to support the president and cabinet with advice and with the nation's moral as well as legal authority.

Among the miscellaneous provisions of the constitution it is carefully provided that all existing laws and public arrangements, including offices and appointments to office, that are not inconsistent with the constitution are to remain in effect. The crown lands are to be deemed the property of the Hawaiian government. From the beginning of the year 1896 it is forbidden to appropriate any public support whatever for any sectarian, denominational or private school, or any school not under exclusive control of

the government. Lotteries and the sale of lottery tickets are expressly forbidden. The oath which voters as well as jurors and public officials must all take makes no reference to past political action, but requires as to the future a support of the constitution, laws and government of the republic of Hawaii, and a pledge neither directly nor indirectly to encourage or assist in the restoration or establishment of a monarchical form of government in the Hawaiian Islands. Amendments to the constitution can be made by the action of two successive legislatures, the final action, however, requiring a two-thirds majority vote of each house. The provisions for the establishment of a judiciary are derived in general from the United States and call for no special comment.

General elections are to occur on the last Wednesday in September in odd years, and regular sessions of the legislature are to open on the third Wednesday in the following February. It is specially provided in the constitution that Sanford B. Dole shall be the first president and shall hold his seat until the end of the year 1900. It is also specially provided that the house of representatives to be chosen this fall shall hold office until the last Wednesday of September, 1897, and that the senators now to be chosen shall all retain their offices until the general election of 1899, after which senators shall be arranged in three classes, one-third of the body retiring biennially.

Not often in the history of constitution-making has a document of this character been more firmly and more judiciously adapted to the precise conditions under which it would have to go into effect. The advisory council of the provisional government is expressly continued in power until the legislature first convenes, either in special or in general session, and it is provided that until that time this advisory council, sitting together with the president and his cabinet, shall be vested with all the powers and authority of the law-making body. Thus, although the promulgation of the new constitution has substituted a government of fixed and permanent character for one which claimed nothing more than provisional and temporary functions and authority, there is no change whatever in the personnel or the working system; and unless the president should choose to call together in special session the legislature which will be elected this fall, the provisional government will in fact continue to exercise full power until the regular session of the legislature in February, 1896.

It is still hoped in Hawaii that before that time some agreement for union with the United States may be brought about. The constitution contains this significant clause on the annexation question: "The president, with the approval of the cabinet, is hereby expressly authorized and empowered to make a treaty of political or commercial union between the republic of Hawaii and the United States of America, subject to the ratification of the Senate." Whether or not these islands in the Pacific should ever become a part of this country, there can be little reason to doubt the permanency of the republican institutions



which have now been adopted. All questions as to the claims of the deposed dynasty being now finally disposed of, there can be no reason why the matter of annexation should not be approached upon its own merits by our government at Washington. It is probable that a majority of the members of both houses of Congress are in favor of ultimate annexation,

and the obstacles which weighed most strongly with President Cleveland and Mr. Gresham in their adverse judgment have now been removed. It would therefore involve no inconsistency if our Department of State should in due season proceed to negotiate a treaty for the absorption of the Hawaiian Islands as a part of the great American Republic.

## NEW IDEAS IN TAXATION.

BY HON. F. W. HOLDER, TREASURER SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

AS might have been expected, our population, consisting of enterprising and adventurous emigrants from many lands and of their children, and possessing a new environment, has shown favor to many new ideas. These have been embodied in Australasian legislation, or are candidates for inclusion. An old idea in taxation found notable expression in the saying that the best tax was one by which the goose was plucked without crying out. As taxpayers have grown wiser they have desired to know how much they paid, and for revenue purposes at least indirect taxation has gone out of favor. Stamp duties and income tax proposals were naturally suggested, being well-worn methods of raising revenue, and duties on the estates of deceased persons were also early levied. Neither of these, however, has been regarded as a tax which was acceptable except as subsidiary to some other main impost. The other chief competitors for support have been the property or wealth tax (being an impost levied on the net value of a man's belongings after deducting his debts), and the land tax, which has assumed various forms. The property tax idea came from America, and has been tried in New Zealand, where it has now been merged in a land tax on a graduated scale. The land tax appeared in legislation first in Victoria as a tax on acreage with certain qualifications. This was avowedly intended to burst up large estates, but it is now generally admitted that it has not accomplished that result. It next appears, in 1884, in South Australian legislation, together with a form of income tax. In this case the tax was levied at the rate of one half-penny per pound of the capital value of all land without any exempted minimums or exceptions whatever, but without taking any account of the improvements thereon. One acre of bare land, therefore, would pay the same tax as an acre of other land of similar quality and similarly situated covered with buildings or otherwise improved. The tax was on the "unimproved value," and remains unaltered now after ten years' experience. The difference between a tax on area and one on value is at once apparent when different classes of land are considered. Each foot frontage of a city block worth \$500 a foot would pay

the same tax as five acres of good land worth \$100 an acre, or as 100 acres of inferior land at \$5 per acre. Unutilized land paying as much tax as utilized land, induced utilization rather than retarded it, as a tax levied on the total value of the land including improvements would have done. Perhaps with this scheme began the record of new ideas in taxation. Of late years the Single Taxers have, in season and out of season, kept their views before the public, and have stated paradoxically that the Single Tax is not a tax at all. They desire a tax on unimproved land values which shall absorb what they call the "unearned increment," and which shall ultimately equal the full "economic rent." The revenue from such a tax would be so large as to allow of all other taxes being dispensed with. It is claimed that this is not a tax on the ground, that it simply secures for the State the added value given to land by the progress of settlement, and by the development of the country owing to public works, and otherwise. The apostle of this idea is Henry George, and his writings are too well known for this scheme to need further comment here.

The comprehensive new idea, however, which has come to stay, and which is in evidence not only in this part of the world but also elsewhere, is the principle of progression or graduation. Most old theories of taxation required that any levy should be proportionately equal upon all, so that if one man paid so much another with twice the taxable interest should pay twice as much. The new theory finds expression in the formula, "Equality of sacrifice." While, however, the theory has been in the past equality of percentage, the germ of progression has generally been present. Take any tax with an exempt minimum, and the tax is a progressive one. For instance, the South Australian income tax is levied at a fixed rate on all incomes after the first \$1,000, which is free. An income of \$1,250 pays the unit of taxation on each pound of the last fifty only, or one-fifth of that unit on every pound of the whole income. An income of \$2,000 pays one-half the unit on each pound of the total. An income of \$10,000 pays nine-tenths of the unit on each pound, and so on.



This is, then, clearly in practice progressive or graduated taxation, and has all along been recognized as fair and equitable. The same principle has been carried further in New Zealand, Queensland and Victoria, where progressive duties ranging from 1 to 10 per cent., according to the value of the estate, are levied on the property of deceased persons. Last year similar duties were imposed in South Australia, but the levy is not on the total of the estate left, but on the value of the property succeeded to, so that the subdivision of estates is promoted by the consequent decrease of tax resulting from it.

The present tendency is to demand that this progressive principle shall be applied to other forms of direct taxation also. The arguments used to support this are to the effect that a certain sum may be fairly regarded as being sufficient to provide the necessities of life to a taxpayer and his family, that beyond this another sum may provide conveniences. Still a further sum yields luxuries, while above these any additional income may be regarded as available for accumulation. This, of course, deals with classes of income or property, and not with individual cases, which must vary infinitely, some regarding as necessities what others would class as superfluities. As far as practicable that which is necessary to provide the absolute needs of life should be free of taxation. The conveniences might well pay a percentage to the State, but not so much as the fund available for luxuries, and the residue for accumulation could bear in fairness a still heavier impost. There is no equality of sacrifice in one man out of his bare provision for the necessities of life contributing the same percentage as another man pays out of his surplus income. In New Zealand the progressive principle has been applied to the land tax, the rate varying from one-eighth of a penny per pound value on small holdings to one penny three farthings in the pound value on holdings worth \$1,050,000. Such a graduated tax was proposed in South Australia to be levied on the unimproved value of land as a portion of the policy of the

Cockburn Government, at the general elections in 1890. It has since then been constantly discussed in that colony, with and without modifications, taking utilization and other matters into account; but, so far, no act has been passed authorizing its collection. The argument is used that a large holding supports fewer people, returns usually less produce, and contributes less to the common good, and yields, therefore, less in taxation than if it were subdivided, and that consequently a special tax should be paid by any owner who prefers to hold his land in such a way. This argument is in addition to that relating to equality of sacrifice. The latest proposals before the South Australian Parliament were to levy a land tax which, with the existing tax, would have been one-half penny in the pound on the first \$25,000 unimproved value of all land, and one penny in the pound on all in excess of \$25,000, the value all through being, of course, the *capital* value. Also that absentees should pay 20 per cent. more than resident landholders would have to do for similar holdings. With this was coupled an income tax which, including the existing tax, would have been as follows: The first \$1,000 of net income in all cases free; the next \$4,000, if the result of personal exertion or salary, fourpence halfpenny in the pound; or if from property or investments, ninepence in the pound; on all incomes over \$5,000, sixpence in the pound if from personal exertion, or one shilling if from property. As an alternative was urged a property or wealth tax, which many thought should also be progressive. The proposals for the land and income tax, which emanated from the government, were carried in the Lower House, but lost in the Legislative Council. Ultimately a temporary expedient was adopted, and the final decision stood over for a year. Such is the position to-day, but probably ere this year shall close other steps will have been taken in more colonies than one regarding increased taxation, and there are not wanting signs that progressive or graduated taxation is gaining favor, if some other new ideas in taxation are not.



# DECLARATION OF THE BIMETALLIST MEMBERS OF THE GERMAN SILVER COMMISSION.

[APPENDIX TO THE RECORD OF THE TWENTY-FIRST SESSION.]

TRANSLATED BY E. BENJ. ANDREWS.

[The following document, no part of which has heretofore found its way into our newspapers or into any English translation, is regarded by President Andrews as one of the most telling and weighty summaries of the case for bimetalism that has ever been made. Its authors are German authorities and scholars of high standing and great learning, and it will have many points of interest for American students of the monetary problem.—EDITOR OF THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.]

THE undersigned, members of the German Silver Commission, believe themselves compelled to draw from the course of the commission's proceedings the following conclusions:

## INCREASED PURCHASING POWER OF GOLD.

I. We consider it proved by science and experience, and partly, in fact, by the admissions of prominent adherents of the sole-gold standard, that the power of gold to purchase goods has risen since the general extension of the gold standard (1873), is still rising to-day, and must continue to rise.

Our grounds for this belief are:

1. The rise in the purchasing power of gold, that is, the general fall in the price level of commodities, was predicted by the well-known monetary writers, Wolowski and Ernst Seyd, in 1868, before the introduction of the gold standard. Their prophecy was repeated later by E. de Laveleye and Carey. Even Dr. Bamberger said, in the session of the Reichstag May 29, 1873, according to the stenographic report: "On the contrary, gentlemen, I fully agree with one of the speakers who have preceded me, that a greater demand for gold will result from our gold policy and the similar policies adopted by other countries. Gold will then rise, and a consequence of our currency reform will be that prices with us, if we once go over to the gold standard, will decline." Robert Giffen, recognized as one of the best authorities of the gold-standard party, declared in 1888: "If events are the touchstones of prophecies, no prophecy was ever more certain than the increased dearness of gold. That the fall of prices throughout a compass so general as that in which we now see it falling is to be referred to an elevation in the purchasing power of gold is generally, and I might almost say universally, admitted."

2. The attempt to refer this lowering in the general level of prices to other causes, lying outside the coinage system, for instance, to cheapening and improvement in means of communication, to the perfecting of processes and machines for the production of goods, etc., must be considered a failure, for the reason that the same causes were present in the same

strength during the twenty-year period before 1873, though at that time there was observable a gradual elevation in the prices of goods in general; while, since 1873, that is, since the beginning of the fall in the gold price of silver through the introduction of the gold standard in Germany, a sharp and permanent lowering in general prices has come in.

Moreover, the industrial development referred to is at present specially strong in the lands having the silver standard, yet without inducing any fall of prices there. This is a direct proof that silver has not lost in value, but merely gone down in its gold price, and that, therefore, the fact which confronts us is simply an elevation in the value of gold.

3. The objection that many things, as city rents, securities, and, most of all, wages, have increased in price is without weight, because in all these things powerful special factors have been influencing prices. City rents must advance so long as the population of the country continues to be drained away into the larger towns, evoking a permanent increase in the demand for houses. Securities advance in accordance with the increase in the purchasing power of the income which they yield. The prostration of productive industry lessens the demand for capital for productive purposes and increases the demand for those securities whose interest is certain to be paid. Wages rise with the elevation of the standard of life in the different classes of the population, although the full satisfaction of the demand thus originated is made impossible by the bad industrial position of employers. The social bitterness proceeding from this unsatisfied demand is mostly a result of the pressure with which a bad coinage system afflicts the entire life of industry.

## RESULTING EVILS.

II. The advance in the purchasing power of gold, proved in our judgment beyond refutation, brought about by the disuse of full silver money and the adoption of a gold standard, has demonstrably produced the following industrial evils:

1. An incessantly heavier and heavier burden is falling on the debtor in favor of the creditor. In re-

spect to this Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, remarks: "A great part of the capital employed in the business of our land has passed into the hands of creditors who have neither toiled nor spun, but hold securities and mortgages. The discouragement caused by this state of things is very deep. After it has continued a number of years a sense of hopelessness masters the entire business world; all desire to undertake business enterprises is paralyzed; a multitude of establishments are closed; the laborer is forced out of work; and laborers as well as the whole middle class of the population are made to feel that a great misfortune has come over them. The result, in fact, reaches still further: a crowd of people who were once well-to-do in business have now become recipients of alms."

2. This injury to the debtor must at last involve the creditor, since the debtor is becoming unable to pay.

3. A set-back to German agriculture is manifest, referable, on the one hand, to the necessity of selling a constantly increasing amount of depreciated agricultural products in order to pay wages, interest, rent, leases, taxes; and, on the other hand, to the increased power of competition on the part of other countries, silver countries, that is, and countries on a money basis of depreciated paper. In proportion as their silver or paper loses in power to buy gold, these countries enjoying in effect a high export premium, are able to throw their native products upon the world's markets at prices far beneath what it costs German farmers to produce them, so plunging these latter in deep distress.

4. The demonetization of silver is also working a more and more visible injury to German manufacturing industry:

(a.) On account of the ever-lessening ability of the farmer class to purchase manufactured products.

(b.) On account of the decrease in exports to silver lands and of the consequent recoil upon the home market of the articles hitherto exported thither.

(c.) On account of the competition offered by the rapidly developing manufacturing plants of silver lands, favored by the low cost of production there and by the premium upon exportation therefrom produced by the fall in the gold price of silver.

Unless means are taken to prevent, it will not be long before the manufactured products of the silver countries will find the German market. To import Indian yarn into Germany is already a paying operation.

5. A suppression of the desire to engage in industry is the natural result of falling prices. Instead of being applied to undertakings that are for the people's economic advantage, capital seeks investment in securities considered certain to pay interest. Lower rates of interest result. In order not to suffer from this, uncertain foreign securities are purchased, occasioning heavy losses of German capital, especially bad for small investors.

6. Capital cannot permanently keep clear of the injuries which debtors suffer, nor can it remain unaffected by the falling off of production. Obligations

made payable in gold lead to the bankruptcy of individuals, as well as of States [Greece, Portugal, Argentina].

7. Constantly increasing difficulty besets countries which are financially involved by having gold debts to pay. Instead of being able to reduce their finances to order, they are confronted with an increasing agio upon gold, and also, corresponding to this, with an increase of the premium upon the products which they export. This exportation, moreover, is to the disadvantage of the manufactures and the agriculture of the lands having the gold standard.

8. There results a permanent injury and exhaustion of Germany's silver mining industry, which cannot be normally carried on at the present prices of silver. But as silver mining ceases there also ceases in great part the production of copper, lead, zinc, etc. In this way many millions are yearly lost to the income of the German nation; many thousands of laborers are deprived of bread; entire districts of Germany are ruined.

9. A falling off amounting to billions is taking place in the value of the nation's land and soil, threatening particularly the agricultural districts of the eastern provinces; while the growth taking place in the great cities and manufacturing centres is going on in an unhealthy way. Increasing discontent is overpowering the population, showing itself in the progress of socialistic democracy and also in the anti-Semitic movement, which E. de Laveleye foretold as a result of introducing the gold standard.

10. The depopulation of the rural sections means a weakening of the German military power. In case of war, our financial preparations are entirely unsatisfactory. That other countries are quite as badly off as we in this respect affords no satisfaction.

11. The fall in the gold price of silver severely endangers our monetary circulation. We have in circulation nearly a billion marks (face value) in thalers, small silver pieces, nickel and copper money, whose bullion value in all hardly exceeds 400 million marks. This condition gives rise to a double danger—viz.: That our monetary system may break down at critical times, and that counterfeit full legal-tender silver coins may be circulated, indistinguishable from those struck at the public mints, a process, at the present low gold price of silver, affording counterfeiters enormous profits. It is known that vast counterfeit issues are already in circulation in other countries.

12. All these evils lead every now and then to crises, which disturb business by raising rates of discount, resorted to in order to protect gold, which all banks anxiously do, for the most part withdrawing it from commerce by an embargo.

13. Beyond all question we have to anticipate a still more acute development of these evils. All the silver countries must try to place themselves on the gold basis if Germany and the rest of the great powers hold fast thereto. Modern commerce cannot permanently endure a difference in basal moneys, the separation of the world into gold countries and silver countries. But any further extension of the gold

system must, as Goschen predicted so early as 1878; lead to a business crisis such as the world has never yet passed through.

#### ADVANTAGES FROM REMONETIZATION OF SILVER.

III. Nothing but a restitution of silver to its former coequality with gold as a monetary metal can bring the needed relief.

We promise ourselves the following benign results in case of such restitution :

1. The persistent fall of general prices would cease, the prices of all products would again be determined in a normal way, and agriculture and other industries would flourish anew.

People's fears touching money depreciation, inflation, and injury to creditors, supposing silver to be restored, rest upon exaggerations. International free coinage would at most leave barely enough excess of gold and silver over the industrial demand to keep pace with the increase of business and population and with the constant addition of new countries to the civilized portion of the world. The precious metal production with which we now have to reckon is, in fact, proportionally to the various demands which would be made upon it, very much less than that of the fifties and the sixties, which then brought rich economic blessing and did no injury whatever.

2. When prices rise, both the impulse to undertake industrial enterprises and the rate of interest also rise, working an advantage to capital which fully makes good any possible diminution in the purchasing power of money. Public income swells, permitting an advance in the salaries of officials. A flourishing condition of general industry enhances the demand for labor and betters the situation of the laboring classes.

3. Were it possible to make specie payments in silver as well as in gold, it would be easier for countries with depreciated paper money to regulate their finances. Many can never accomplish this in any other way. Variations in paper-money values would then no longer curse commerce; the products of German industry would be in vast amounts exported to silver lands (East Asia, Mexico, South America), and at the same time the ability of our agricultural population to buy goods would be restored.

4. A period of general advance in material prosperity would rob of all significance the agrarian, anti-Semitic and Socialist-Democrat movements of agitators, and prevent the mutual bitterness of our political factions from becoming, as it now threatens to become, more acute.

5. Instead of the separate measures of value now actually in use by the world's commerce, gold alone in some countries and silver alone in others, there would be a single measure of value for all mankind, that secured through gold and silver together by rendering invariable their values relatively to one another. That this fixity in the relative values of gold and silver can be brought about is proved by history, for it actually prevailed from 1803 to 1873 owing to the

mintage of both metals by France. That it is possible by a union between the chief commercial governments to establish a practically unchanging relation in value between silver and gold, was unanimously recognized, after long investigation, by the English gold and silver commission of 1888.

#### OBJECTIONS CONSIDERED.

The objections against the above opinions of ours seem to us to lack sufficient foundation.

1. If it be said that the restitution of silver as a monetary metal is possible, or possible in accordance with justice to creditors, only by rating silver to gold at its present market value in gold, we reply that the market price of silver to-day is abnormal, resulting from a series of panics evoked by legislation, and from a limitation in the demand for silver having no other cause than the artificial one of closing mints to this metal. Besides, it cannot be admitted that the creditor has any natural right permanently to receive at the debtor's cost, in consequence of the steady rise in the purchase power of gold, a value continually more and more in excess of what would fall to him were there no such appreciation of gold.

2. In reply to the objection, resting on misunderstood theories, that the relation in value between two "wares," gold and silver, cannot be "fixed" by statute, we appeal to actual experiences with bimetallic mintage in France, where, between 1802 and 1873, it maintained for the whole world the relation of  $15\frac{1}{2}$  to 1, thus persistently continuing the relative value of gold and silver, with slight variations corresponding to the usual movements of exchange, in spite of the greatest fluctuations in their relative production that have ever been known.

We appeal further to the unanimous judgment at which the English Gold and Silver Commission of 1888 arrived, although half its members were opposed to bimetalism. Here is what the Commission says :

"We think that in any conditions fairly to be contemplated in the future, so far as we can forecast them from the experience of the past, a stable ratio might be maintained if the nations we have alluded to (Great Britain, the United States, Germany and the Latin Union) were to accept and strictly adhere to bimetalism at the suggested ratio. We think that if in all these countries gold and silver could be freely coined and thus become exchangeable against commodities at the fixed ratio, the market value of silver as measured by gold would conform to that ratio and not vary to any material extent.

"We need not enter upon any extended explanation of our reasons for this view, since such reasons can be derived from what we have set forth above, and since, in our opinion, they obviously follow both from theoretical considerations and from the experience of the last half century.

"It in fact appears impossible to maintain any other view."

3. If it is objected that the restitution of silver would occasion for Germany a crisis whose limits could not be foreseen, it must be noticed in the first



place that we do not strive for any interposition on behalf of silver *save on the basis of an international agreement*. No sort of distrust can be occasioned by bimetallism when it is introduced simultaneously in all the great nations.

Besides, the fear of a "flood" of silver is entirely groundless,

(a.) Because not an increase but a decrease in silver production is now in prospect;

(b.) Because the silver in the silver countries (East Asia, Mexico) and in circulation as money in the gold lands has not yet become depreciated. The billions which circulate as thalers, marks, francs, shillings and guilders still hold fast their old value;

(c.) Because compared with the tremendous stocks of precious metal in the world, which, including wrought gold and silver, are valued at 100,000,000,000 francs (\$20,000,000,000), the yearly production is insignificantly small;

(d.) Because the severe and long-continued crisis has naturally reduced the demands of business on the stock of gold and silver coins, and in a period of flourishing industry this demand will greatly rise.

But the speedy establishment of international bimetallism seems to us necessary more particularly in view of the facts concerning the production of the precious metals.

The testimony of expert geologists has strengthened us in our conviction that gold is not adapted to be alone the measure of value, and that the fears of a too great production of silver are utterly unjustified.

Experts have unanimously declared:

(a.) That the large production of silver in Australia is a transitory phenomenon, whose end is but a little way in the future;

(b.) That silver production is at present rapidly falling off in the United States, not only in consequence of the fall in gold price, but as well because the bonanzas and also the carbonate ores necessary for smelting are becoming exhausted;

(c.) That a permanently large production of silver is to be expected only in Mexico and South America, where, because these countries are on the silver basis, the gold price of silver has, in our belief, no effect in checking the production of the metal.

As against the view prevalent in our country that the gold price of silver fell because of increase in production, it is certain that this fall is to be referred entirely to the doings of legislators; that when the fall began the production of silver was, in fact, not sufficient to meet the demand; and that the American silver laws led to a "skinning" of the silver mines, which was the main cause of the increase in production. Let normal conditions return and we may expect a stable production of silver, corresponding to the vast demand, though hardly sufficient to satisfy it.

The production of gold has greatly increased in the last few years, yet not in a way to equal the demand so long as gold alone is full money. Should the gold states at last be driven to go on and lay aside their many billions of silver money, continually losing

more and more of its gold value, it would be absolutely impossible to fill the gap so caused in their circulation.

But the production of gold cannot maintain itself at its present height. The more strongly and intensively the extraction of gold is pushed, so much more rapidly and completely will the mines be exhausted. The allegations of Professor Ed. Suess in reference to the prospective exhaustion of gold mines have not been proved incorrect, but have been confirmed; and Suess, when before the Commission, only strengthened us in his views when he declared that the present copious production of gold is bringing the world essentially nearer to the moment assumed by him when the production of gold will be entirely at an end.

In the Transvaal, according to microscopic investigations, it is only a question of fossil "soaps" (alluvial or diluvial gold). The wealth of gold there, therefore, does not refute but confirms Suess' doctrine that important treasures in gold are to be found only in newly opened countries, where they quickly give out.

People still refer to the possibility of further "surprises" in respect to gold production. This possibility is all the time growing less and less with men's restlessly advancing examination of the earth's surface.

The gold production of to-day, inadequate as it is, is rapidly using up the world's last great gold reserves. To build the world's coinage system upon a production which can at best last only some decades is as impossible as a coinage system based upon the chance of "surprises."

A provident statesmanship cannot discredit silver and let it lose its value, when all human foresight is to the effect that the metal will be absolutely indispensable in the future.

The present moment, witnessing an increase in gold production which may be the last, is precisely the time to carry through an international system of bimetallism, as this can now be done without any fear that gold will leave the circulation or attain an agio. Those who prophesy a gold agio in case of bimetallism overlook the fact that they thereby ascribe to gold a scarcity and dearness too great to allow of gold possibly continuing the sole standard.

If, now, the united German governments recognize the necessity of procedure to stop the depreciation of silver, it comports with the high position of Germany as a nation that it should assume the initiative toward international negotiations, exerting its influence in the council of the nations in favor of silver, whose depreciation had its beginning in the German coinage law of 1871. Such is the condition of affairs that Germany will be permitted to reckon upon the co-operation of all powerful States, including England.

DR. ARENDT,  
VON KARDORFF-WABNITZ,  
LEUSCHNER,  
VON SCHALSCHA,  
WÜLFING.

## LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

### COREA AND HER PEOPLE.

IN the *Fortnightly Review* Mr. A. H. Savage-Lander, describing a visit to Corea, gives some most interesting facts regarding the country over which Japan and China are now fighting. "To a superficial mind," says Mr. Savage-Lander, "the country and the people would have but little fascination, for neither is the scenery very grand, except in some remote districts, nor are the folks likely to enchant one with enticing little ways and a marvelous artistic capacity like their neighbors, the Japanese. In fact, the Korean people have no arts and no industries.

"It is really painful when you first land in Corea to notice the careworn, sad expression on everybody's face; there they lie about idle and pensive, doubtful as to what will happen to them to-morrow, all anxious for generations that a reform might take place in the mode of government, yet all for centuries too lazy to attempt to better their position. Such is human nature! It is hard indeed to suffer, but it is nothing as compared with the trouble and worry of improving one's standing; and no one better than the Koreans knows this.

"They are born philosophers, and they make the best of what they have, or rather what they havenot. When you hear Koreans talk, the topic of the conversation is invariably 'money'; if it is not 'money' it is 'food.' If they have quarrels among themselves, what can the cause be but 'cash'; and if you see a deadly fight in the streets, what could it be about if not for probably the equivalent of a farthing?

#### THE CAPITAL OF COREA.

"Seoul, the capital of the Korean Kingdom, is the only city where wider streets are found, and the main street, leading to the royal palace, is indeed immensely wide, so much so that two rows of smaller thatched houses and shops are built in the middle of the street itself, thus forming as it were three parallel streets of one street; but these houses are removed and pulled down twice or three times a year when his Majesty the King chooses to come out of his palace and goes in his state chair either to visit the tombs of his ancestors, some miles out of the town, or to meet the envoys of the Chinese Emperor, a short way out of the west gate of the capital, and at a place where a peculiar sort of triumphal arch, half built in masonry and half in lacquered wood, has been erected, close by an artificial cut in the rocky hill, which, in honor of the Chinese messengers, goes by the name of the 'Peking Pass.' All the cities in Corea are walled, and the gates are opened at sunrise and closed with the setting of the sun. I well remember at Seoul how many times I have had to run so as not to be locked out of the town, and vivid before me

is yet the picture of hundreds of men, women and children, on foot or on tiny ponies, or leading laden bulls, scrambling to get in or out while the 'big bell' in the centre of the town announced with its mournful sound that with the last rays of light the heavy wooden gates lined with iron would be again closed till the morning. How well I remember the hoarse voice of the gatekeepers shouting out, night after night, that time was up and hurrying the weary travelers to enter the precincts of the royal city; then the huge iron padlocks and bolts were fastened, the gatekeepers retired to the adjoining house to continue the interrupted gambling which occupied their day, and a few rusty old spears standing in a row on a rack were left to take care of the safety of the town and of its inhabitants. With the sun every noise ceased, every good citizen retired to his house, and only an occasional leopard now and then crawled over the city wall and made peregrinations in the darkness over the capital. Seoul is situated about twenty-five miles inland, its port being Chemulpo, called Jinsen by the Japanese, and Jing-Chiang by the Chinese.

"Chemulpo hardly deserves the name of a Korean port, for though it is in Corea, there are but few Korean houses, the bulk of structures there being Japanese and Chinese. The little trade, consisting mostly of grain exportation, is carried on almost entirely by Japanese and Chinese, while the importation of cotton and a few miscellaneous articles is done by an American and a German merchant. The post-office is in the hands of the Japanese, the telegraphs are under the control of the Chinese, as well as the customs revenue, which is looked after by officials in the Chinese service. Chemulpo is a picturesque harbor, but the water is too shallow to allow very large ships to enter it. The tide, I was told, rises as much as twenty-eight feet and more.

#### THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

"The women of Corea are most of them charming and often good looking, though it is rarely that one has a chance of seeing them. They are kept almost in seclusion and when they go out they cover their face with a white or a green hood, very similar in shape to the one worn by the women at Malta. Their dress is somewhat peculiar and deserves to be described. They wear huge trousers padded up inside with cotton wool, and socks similarly padded, which are fastened tight round the ankles to the trousers. Over these is a shortish skirt tied very high over the waist; and a tiny jacket, generally white, red, or green, completes the wardrobe of most Korean women, one peculiarity about this jacket being that it is so short that both breasts are left uncovered, which is a curious and most unpractical fashion, the climate of

Corea being colder than that of Canada. The hair is very simply made up, plastered down and tied into a knot at the back of the head. A silver pin or two are sometimes worn in it as an ornament.

"Young girls and old women often wear a curious fur cap. It has a hole in the centre and two long silk ribbons at the back. It has the shape of a section of a cone, and when smartly worn it is becoming. As for the men the national dress is rather artistic looking. When I visited Corea the whole kingdom was in mourning for the death of the Queen-dowager, therefore everybody had to wear white. Huge white trousers, a short jacket with long silk ribbons in front and twisted paper sandals, is the general attire in which one sees most people in the streets. The head dressing is what the Coreans attach more importance to. A head-band is fastened tight round the hair, which has previously been tied into a knot on the top of the head, and a small silver or metal ball is attached at the end of this knot. Occasionally a tortoiseshell ornament is fastened to the hair over the forehead, and a curiously shaped and transparent horse-hair hat, reminding one of the Welsh hat, is invariably worn both in the house and out. Taking off one's hat when one enters a house in Corea is about the rudest thing one could do; just the same as in Japan it is considered polite to take off one's boots when entering a house. Again, decorations are worn by officials behind the ears, and are in the shape of a jade, gold or silver button attached to the head-band.

"The children in Corea are extremely quaint and pretty, especially when only a few years old. At New Year they are generally dressed up in brand-new frocks, and though, according to our ideas of taste, we should not give yellow sleeves to a bright red jacket, and wear this over a green frock, I must say that somehow or other it looks all right there, and relieves the monotony of the sempiternal white garments. The faces of children are whitened with chalk, and the hair oiled and parted in the middle, plastered down and tied into one or two small pig-tails.

#### COREAN HOUSES.

"Corean houses are generally small, and the rooms of diminutive size. The most curious point about them is that the floor is made of stone covered with oil paper, and that under the stone flooring there is a regular oven called 'Kan,' in which a big fire is kept up day and night. Often, as the people sleep on the ground in their clothes, it happens that the floor gets so hot as to almost roast one. The Coreans seem to delight in undergoing this roasting process, and when well broiled on one side they turn on the other, and take it quite as a matter of course. The houses, as a rule, have only one floor raised a few feet above the ground, and the rooms seldom measure more than twelve feet square. The roof is very heavy and sustained by a very strong beam, and the windows are of paper as in Japan. The King's palace until lately was little better than the houses of the other people, except that in the grounds he had a grand stone building which he calls the "summer palace," but which he only inhabits on state occasions.

#### THE SOLDIERS.

"The cavalry soldiers still retain their old uniforms, while the infantry have a sort of semi-European costume which is quite comical to look at. The infantry have guns of all sorts, ages and descriptions, from old flintlocks to repeating breechloaders, and I have often thought of the difficulty of training soldiers, no two of them having similar guns. A couple of American army instructors were employed by the King to coach the soldiery in the art of war and teach them the use of foreign weapons, but, if I remember right, one of the greatest difficulties they had to contend with was the discipline, to which the easy-going Coreans would not lend themselves. They were brave enough when it came to fighting—especially in fighting their own way—but it was difficult to make them understand that when a man is a soldier he is no more a man, but a machine.

"The target practice amused and interested them much, but it seldom took place, as the ammunition was found to be too great an expense; and though nearly each infantry soldier possessed a gun, he hardly ever had a chance of firing it, so that when a gun had to be fired in the capital the King invariably sent a message round to the few foreigners in the town requesting them not to be frightened or alarmed at the 'report,' for it was not a revolution that had burst out, but only a blank cartridge being fired for some purpose or other!

"The Coreans, it must be understood, are lazy and depressed, but they are by no means stupid. I have come across people there who would be thought marvelously clever in any civilized country, and when they wish to learn anything they are wonderfully quick at understanding even matters of which they have never heard before. Languages come easy to them, and their pronunciation of foreign tongues is infinitely better than that of their neighbors, the Chinese or the Japanese."

#### HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY, THE MIKADO.

CHARLES T. LONG has an article in the *Cambridge Magazine* descriptive of the celebration last March of the silver wedding of the Emperor of Japan, Mutsu Hito, and which incidentally gives some information regarding his Imperial Majesty and the reforms that have been brought about during his reign.

The present Emperor is the one hundred and twenty-third sovereign in the direct line of succession who has sat upon the throne of Japan. He was born at Kioto, the old capital, on November 3, 1852, and on the death of his father, the late Emperor, in 1867, succeeded to the throne. In 1869 the young Emperor was married to the daughter of Prince Ichigo Tadaka, a noble of the first rank and head of one of the Go Sekkei, "the five assisting families," from whose members alone under the old régime could the highest officers of the State be chosen. When Mutsu Hito came to the throne the entire land was from end to end torn and distracted by the

agonies of a bitterly fought revolutionary war, and it seemed not improbable that serious implications with foreign powers might any day be added to civil strife.

#### BEFORE THE REVOLUTION.

It is by no means an easy task for Europeans and Americans, says Mr. Long, to have any idea of the immense change that the revolution caused in the position of the sovereign of Japan toward her people: "In 660 B.C. the Emperor Jimmu ascended the throne. From that date down to the twelfth century of the Christian era the government was, at least nominally, entirely in the hands of his successors. But in the middle of that century all real power was wrested from them by military adventurers, by successive families by whom the government was administered, nominally as the Emperor's vice-regents, but in reality with absolute independence, down to the year 1868. The last family of these usurpers was that of Tokugawas, whose founder was Iyeyasu, perhaps the greatest of all the Shoguns. By him Tokio was first established and the whole empire reduced to a condition of peace and order that remained unbroken for over two centuries.

"The Vice-regency of Iyeyasu lasted from 1603 to 1617, and in 1868, when the Revolution took place, the vice-regal throne was occupied, for the fifteenth and last time, by a member of his family. In the mean time, the true and legitimate sovereigns were little more than names to their subjects, though names invested with a sanctity that was little short of divine. From the twelfth century down to the Revolution, forty-six sovereigns had in succession filled the throne, but the lives of each and all had been passed in absolute seclusion in their palaces in the sacred capital of Kioto. All were direct descendants of the Gods, and all were supposed to be direct and actual inheritors of all the virtues and holiness which the Gods themselves possessed. Their persons were too sacred to be allowed to touch the ground, to be exposed to the same air that was breathed by ordinary mortals, or to the sun. No subject dare gaze on them except their immediate personal attendants, nor touch, nor handle the dishes from which they had eaten, nor the clothing they had worn. Their palace in Kioto was large enough to form a small town of itself, in the very centre of which was the sacred dwelling of the sovereign, the whole being carefully guarded by soldiers in the employment and pay of the Shogun. The duty of these soldiers was nominally to secure the safety of the sovereign for the time being, and his family, but in reality to see, on their master's behalf, that no attempt was made by the sovereign to recover the active government of the empire which had been wrested from him.

#### THE NEW JAPAN.

From such a life the present Emperor was rescued by the Revolution of 1868, and since that year few sovereigns in Europe could have taken a more active part in their government than he has done in that of his empire, nor show more effectively than he has

done, in every way that it is possible for a sovereign to take, a warm and intelligent interest in every measure that is calculated to promote the happiness, the prosperity and the advancement of his people. It is not possible in this article to detail even a fraction of the changes which he has seen take place in his empire, nor of the active part which he himself has taken in their promotion and encouragement. But three great functions stand out, perhaps, in prominence among all those which he has from time to time performed.

"The first of these three was the inauguration in 1872 of the first railway constructed in Japan; the second, in 1890, when the first Parliament, elected by the suffrages of the people, under a constitution granted by himself, was opened by him in the presence of Peers and Commoners and all the great dignitaries of Court and State; and the third and last was that which has just been celebrated, one more immediately personal to His Majesty and his Consort, but honored with no less acclamation and rejoicing on the part of all his subjects than were accorded to the other two—the Emperor's silver wedding."

#### CIVIL WARS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

IN the *North American Review*, Don Estanislao S. Zeballos, the Argentine Minister at Washington, undertakes to make clear to the bewildered minds of all of us this side of the tropics the causes and real nature of the recent civil wars in South America. As we had begun to suspect, these wars, he says, cannot be understood in the United States, nor the causes leading to them be explained except by an intimate acquaintance with the social structure and conditions of each particular country. He reminds us that the States of the American Union were founded by enlightened people, comprising among their numbers many religious enthusiasts and missionaries versed in matters of government, while the Spanish-American countries on the other hand were founded by military men of the Middle Ages, who came from southern Europe when the feudal system was imperative, and at a time when ideas were neither clear nor well settled concerning the civil and political principles which served for the government of all civilized lands. Then the enormous distances and the barbarism of the new regions impeded the natural current of settlers which began to flow from the Old World, reducing the colonizing expeditions mainly to soldiers and camp followers. In order to maintain the conquest and to continue the spread of civilization, the sovereigns of Spain and Portugal initiated a new and wise policy, which had for its purpose the peaceful subjection of the indigenous element and its mixture with the colonists coming from Europe. Thus there was provided as a basis upon which the national structures were to be erected, proceeding from these colonies, a new race of creoles, in which the native element preponderated by the number of its individuals and families and even in the proportion of blood.



## DESPOTISM OR REVOLUTION.

"The native traditions of either unconditional submission and obedience to the Chief, or of implacable rebellion against him in case of a revolt, were the only rules of hereditary political science which the new social communities had for their guidance. An infusion of the blood of the warrior element of European feudalism, sometimes rebellious against its king and at others patient unto death, instead of ameliorating, only accentuated the effects of the law of social heredity in Spanish America. These new social organisms had therefore as the basic principle of their political government this fatal formula: *despotism*, that is to say, absolute submission to the chief in power, or *revolution* by those who resisted the tyranny of the despot either because they were eager to substitute something else for it or because they could no longer endure its burden.

"The brutal and ignorant masses were thus divided into two parties. Both depended upon force, by habit and tradition, and the results arrived at were in truth not likely to be solutions based upon right principles, order or justice. These ignorant and passionate masses needed to be directed, and thus there arose among them certain leaders and commanders. Like the caciques, or chieftains among the Indians, they founded their authority upon force, upon their cunning and the terror which they inspired, or else they secured adherents by their generosity and by the shelter of the weak; thus in various ways satisfying the savage or timid instincts that swayed the passions of the uncivilized hordes of which the body politic was mainly composed. The sociologic evolution, from the tragic rebellions against Pizarro in Peru down to the recent revolution in Brazil, furnishes us with materials to formulate this law—that public order in Latin America is secure in direct ratio to the progress of education among the masses, and the extent of the European immigration, which counterbalances them."

## HOW THE BRAZILIAN REVOLUTION WAS BROUGHT ABOUT.

As an example of the way revolutions are brought about in the South American republics we give Don Zeballos' account of the recent Brazilian conflict.

"It began some three years ago by uprisings among the 'cowboys' along the Rio Grande. The 'cowboys' are a headstrong and a warlike class, whose ideas of right are sometimes confused by their confidence in the arms they always carry and influenced by stout hearts constantly habituated to danger. Their enthusiastic temperaments are naturally susceptible of being inflamed by that one among their leaders who seems most inclined to respect their arrogant and selfish life, and they are disposed to rebel against laws passed at a remote capital, when such laws molest or interfere with their caprices. They started a revolt, but in the more advanced portions of Brazil, through the central regions where San Pablo is the metropolis, and where the benefits of a university have been felt, as well as

along the southern littoral having Rio de Janeiro as a focal point, and in the north, where Bahia and Pernambuco take the lead, there was no response to the movement. The revolt of the naval squadron, which carried into the ranks of the insurgents some very prominent and respectable officers and followers, was accidental and does not conflict with the principle suggested. A bitter rivalry had broken out between the naval forces and the army, and there was much passionate folly, which the Brazilian capital contemplated coldly and with some contempt, refusing to take the part of the former."

The Brazilian revolution should not, however, be taken as in every way typical, for, we are told, that in other South American countries public order is more solidly established than in Brazil, and much more so than is generally believed in the United States.

## THE NEXT GREAT NAVAL BATTLE.

## The Fate of Empires Decided in Ten Minutes.

M<sup>R.</sup> H. W. WILSON in the *United Service Magazine* for August has a paper describing the naval battle of to-morrow. He says that in all probability the Trafalgar of the future will last ten minutes and no more. His description of the probable course of events is somewhat awesome reading as may be seen from the following extracts:

"The curtain is raised and the tragedy begins. The period of the end-on attack will occupy from two and a half to three minutes, according to the speed with which the two fleets advance. They are not likely to exert their extreme power for several reasons—to keep some reserve for an emergency; to avoid break-downs, which are always possible when forced draught is employed; to relieve the stokers of the terrible discomfort of screwed-down stokeholds, and to allow older and slower ships to keep their place. They will in all probability approach one another at a combined speed of something like twenty-eight knots an hour or even less. The two and a half or three minutes that elapse before the fleets meet will be minutes of the most extreme and agonizing tension; in them the fate of the battle may be decided.

## A CHAPTER OF HORRORS.

"The compartments forward in that terrible blast of fire will be blown away or riddled like sieves. Water-tight doors will be useless when there are no water-tight walls. It is true that the armored deck will protect the ship's vitals, but who can say what will be the effect of losing her end? She will probably be able no longer to maintain her speed, but drop out of the line, if she does not sink deep in the trough of the sea and slowly founder. Meantime what is the general effect of the fire that is being directed on her? The whole ship will be covered with *débris*; her appearance will be rapidly transformed by the loss of her funnels and the destruction of the superstructure and upper works.

"The rain of melinite shells which will be poured

from guns firing smokeless powder will wreck all parts of the ship outside the heavy armor. In three minutes six 6-inch guns can discharge seventy-two projectiles. If 20 per cent. of these strike the target their effect on it will be most destructive. It is during this period that powerful bow fire will be of the greatest importance, enabling the captain to get the most out of his ship. Woe to vessels which are weak in this respect.

"Ships like the *Benbow* or *Baudin*, where the barbettes are insufficiently supported, the explosion of shells under them may bring them down with their weight of seven hundred or eight hundred tons. If once they give way, armored deck cannot support them, and they may be expected to go clean through the bottom of the ship, involving her destruction in their downfall. The result of the destruction of the funnels seems to have escaped notice. The draught would fail, the ship be filled with smoke, and the decks not improbably set on fire.

"The extinction of the electric light may be looked for, and the ship's interior will be plunged into darkness. The work of the captain will be rendered ten times more difficult than ever, from the wreckage of the chart-house above him and the hail on the conning tower itself. If the guns in the auxiliary battery are not well protected from a raking fire and isolated by splinter-proof traverses, the carnage among the men there will be awful. One mélinite shell might render it untenable, as the fumes, quite apart from the effects of the explosion, are suffocating.

#### EFFECT OF PROJECTILES.

"But supposing all goes well, the big guns will be discharged, at five or six hundred yards. What the effect of the detonation of their huge shells in the ship will be it is hard to picture. They will probably, like the explosion of a powder magazine, reduce the already wrecked ship to a hopeless chaos, destroying all her organization and the nerve thread that conveys the captain's orders to the engine-room. Even if the armor resists the blow the shock to the ship will be terrific. Striking the turret of an ironclad one of these projectiles would probably, if it did not hurl it overboard, stun or kill every man in it and wreck all its complicated mechanism.

"No experiment has yet been tried that will throw light on the action of a 1,200-pound or 1,800-pound shell in the tangle of iron work that makes up a modern ship. Till such experiments are tried in the battlefield we can but guess. We may be sure that the reality will be appalling.

"The moment of collision is now at hand. The ships wrecked, smoking and dripping with blood, are close to one another. Funnels and masts have been swept away. The ships have come through the wreath of smoke that shrouded them at the discharge of the heavy ordnance. The first stage of the encounter is over, and the survivors of the terrible slaughter are driving the battered hulls, low in the water, at one another. Some again are halting in this charge or falling behind, their captains dead or steering gear

deranged. Such ships are the certain prey of their opponent's rams."

Mr. Wilson concludes by saying that the engagement, other things being equal, will be decided by the superiority of numbers. The loss of life will be very heavy, both from the foundering of ships and the slaughter of shells. He suggests that it might be well to build ships armed entirely with six and eight-inch quick-firing guns, which penetrate at 1,000 yards any armor of twelve inches and under.

#### THE ARREST OF ARMAMENTS.

PROFESSOR GEFFCKEN, writing in the *Nineteenth Century* concerning the "War Chests of Europe," declares that the proposed arrest of armaments by international agreement to regard the present military expenditure as a maximum is impracticable. He says that no great power would be prepared to bind its hands this way. That disarmament only comes when it imposes itself by exhaustion, and until that is the case the power for war remains the great test of the strength of States. Professor Geffcken then goes on to consider the condition of the war chests of Europe. It is one of his theories that sound finances are indispensable for war, which reminds us of the late Lord Derby's complacent assurance in 1876, that war was absolutely impossible because none of the great powers could afford to draw their swords. Within a few months Lord Derby's own policy precipitated war and brought the Russian arms up to the gates of Constantinople.

Professor Geffcken thus sums up the conclusions of his own survey: "Italy appears incapable of carrying on a war, except by foreign subsidies, for as to her own resources she would have nothing but paper money or loans contracted at ruinous prices; besides, it is greatly to be doubted whether her army and navy are in an efficient state. Germany has the strongest army, and a small but excellent navy; in both of them everything is ready for war to the minutest item: the reserves and the landwehr can be mobilized on the shortest notice, so that the war force of 2,549,918 men may take the field within ten days after order; and this formidable array is backed by 620,000,000 marks in cash and sound elastic finances. As to Austria-Hungary, there can be no doubt that a great war would throw back the monarchy into the régime of inconvertible bank notes; however, it would stand its own, and would weather a large storm as well, or better than those of 1848 and 1866. Russia, besides her gold treasure destined for a war in foreign parts where her notes are not accepted, would in case of need probably not scruple stopping payment of interest to her foreign creditors, and for the internal administration she would constantly increase her paper money. As to France, however embarrassed her present financial condition may be, it will certainly not prevent her from going to war when the nation is determined upon doing so, or is dragged into it by improvident leaders, as was the case in 1870."

## Another View.

An article of a very different kind appears in the same number of the *Nineteenth Century* by an American, Mr. W. F. Alden, known as the writer of some charming and amusing stories. Mr. Alden, however, was at one time Consul-General at Rome, and in this paper he writes fact and opinion. So far from sharing Professor Geffcken's ideas as to the impossibility of declaring war because of unsound finance, he believes that war is inevitable, because Italy's finances are in such a bad condition. This is the way in which he argues the matter: "Even the noble and unselfish Italian King, whose every thought is of the welfare of his people, must see as clearly as his veteran Minister that in the terrible surgery of the sabre lies the only hope of Italian salvation."

"The German Emperor unquestionably desires peace, but Germany cannot afford to purchase peace at the price of the disruption of the Triple Alliance. In case of war, Italy can easily give employment to two hundred thousand French troops that would otherwise oppose."

## THE FEDERATION OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING RACE.

## The Proposals of Sir George Grey.

ONE of the most interesting articles which appear in the English magazines this month is that by Sir George Grey in the *Contemporary Review* on the "Future of the English-Speaking Race." The veteran statesman, who has returned from New Zealand to the Old Country, is as full of aspirations and ideals as ever he was in the days of his youth. He dreams dreams and sees visions as much as any young man within the four corners of the British Empire. The article, which takes the form of a conversation, is full of many beautiful passages and many pregnant thoughts.

As a whole it is devoted to an advocacy of the federation first of the British Empire, and then of the whole English-speaking race. If this federation were attained, says Sir George: "It would mean the triumph of what, if it is carried out, is the highest moral system man in all his history has known—Christianity. And it would imply the dominance of probably the richest language that has ever existed—that belonging to us Anglo-Saxons. Given a universal code of morals and a universal tongue, and how far would the step be to that last great federation, the brotherhood of man, which Tennyson and Burns have sung to us?"

## OBSTACLES.

Sir George Grey, however, is no ideal dreamer; he is a practical statesman who has administered many colonies, and knows what he is talking about. He recognizes that there are certain obstacles in the way of federation, and of these he says: "Probably two of the strongest are the appointment of governors by the British Ministry and the nomination of the Upper Houses of the legislatures through those governors."

In order to remove these obstacles he would pass an act giving every British colony power to remodel its constitution without any reference to its existing institutions, and by this means he thinks he could get rid both of the appointed governors and the nominal Upper Chambers. When he had done this the ground would be cleared for their representation at Westminster. He says: "My preference would be for a British Imperial Parliament of one chamber, because I think that the most effective method of constitutional government, whether it be in the local affairs of a State or in the affairs of a world-wide empire. But no one man should presume to a definite opinion in such a matter, and given once that there was to be a British Imperial Parliament, it would have to be determined how it should, with the best advantage to all concerned, be constituted."

## THE AMERICAN SYSTEM.

We in America have led the way and shown the English how to combine centralization with decentralization: "It would not be necessary to adhere in any slavish way to it, but undoubtedly the United States of America have shown one way in which the end we must try to gain can be reached. No doubt faults might be found in the American system, but, upon the whole, it ought to be regarded as furnishing us with very useful inspiration. Canada has already federated herself, and it would be an easy thing for her, while maintaining her own federation, to become part and parcel of the larger federation. I make no doubt that Australasia would come in colony by colony, or two at a time; anyhow, only she would come. As to the Polynesian Islands, they would be grouped together, and have their place and their representatives. True, New Caledonia and Tahiti belong to France, although if I and the native chiefs had been allowed to have our way, they might many years ago have been preserved for this federation. But as it is, they do not make serious obstacles, and the force of attraction which the greater always has for the less, would, by-and-by, find them among us. Samoa I count secure in the end, thanks to the instinctive—possibly the unconsciously instinctive—action of the United States of America, which prevented those beautiful islands from becoming a dependency of Germany. South Africa I endeavored to federate in my own time there, and I could give reasons for saying that I believe I should have been successful had the Home Government allowed me to proceed."

## AN "EPOCH OF FEDERATION."

"I think that in local decentralization, coupled with general centralization, there is the secret of future human stability and vitality. No doubt a federation, the like of which I suggest, would be something never before known. But then the conditions calling for it have never arisen before; there has not, in the past, been the necessity for such a thing. The Ancients had not discovered the art of securing political representation, or what the Mod-



erns call the principle of federation. With the changed conditions of the world, the necessity has arisen, and the call has been to the Anglo-Saxon. Everything—the materials, the tools—is ready at our disposal. In fine, we have reached an epoch of federation, which is, so far as I can see, the new form of human economy.

"To all intents and purposes war would by degrees die out from the face of the earth—it would become impossible. The armed camp, which burdens the Old World, enslaves the nations and impedes progress, would disappear. If you had the Anglo-Saxon race, acting on a common ground, they could determine the balance of power for a fully peopled earth. Such a moral force would be irresistible, and argument would take the place of war in the settlement of international disputes.

"As the second great result of the cohesion of the race we should have life quickened and developed and unemployed energies called into action in many places where they now lie stagnant."

Sir George is a great devotee of federation. He does not despair of bringing the American Republic into line with the British Empire, but he would at first content himself with working first for peace and good understanding between Washington and London. He says: "What we have to do is to come to a standing agreement that whenever any subject affecting us both arises, or when there is any question affecting the well-being of the world generally, we shall meet in conference and decide upon common action. An Anglo-American Council, coming quietly into operation when there was cause, disappearing for the time when it had done its work, would be a mighty instrument for good."

#### LORD WOLSELEY ON MILITARY STRATEGY.

IN the *United Service Magazine* there is an interesting report of a discussion on Captain James' paper on "Military Strategy," in the course of which Lord Wolseley took occasion to remark on the "great advantage which a river or a canal as a line of communication confers upon an army. It is not easy, gentlemen, to fully realize the full truth of this statement until you have to conduct some operation in the field at a great distance from your base of supply. In my own small experience I have had more than once to choose between a road or a river as my line of communication; I always selected the river. It requires no metalling, no repairs, no horses, camels, or beast of burden to work along it, and is not affected by wet weather. If ever any one here has to make a choice, I earnestly advise him to follow my example on this point, and select a navigable river in preference to the best road that ever existed. This advice I give with the greatest confidence."

In further illustrating the superiority of water communication to land he said that it was perfectly possible for England to land an army of 100,000 men on any point of an enemy's coast. "To convey such an

army from England to France it would take 150 large-sized steamers and no more. For a voyage, say to Constantinople, which is about the furthest point to which we are ever likely to send that number of men, and speaking roughly from memory, I believe that 300 large-sized steamers would suffice, and 300 ships would be easily collected in England at any time."

#### THE PULLMAN STRIKE.

IN the opening article of the *Forum*, Mr. David McGregor Means reviews briefly the events leading up to the recent railway strike, setting forth as he proceeds the principles involved. His statement of the case would seem to justify the position taken by the Pullman Company and the railway companies and also the attitude of the courts and the Federal government with reference to the strike.

We give as follows Mr. Means' own summary of his lengthy account of the strike: "Stated boldly, the members of the union struck because the railroad companies refused to violate contracts at their request. The aim of the union was to inflict injury upon the Pullman Company in order that that company might be thereby induced to pay such wages as its workmen desired. It was impossible, however, to attack the Pullman Company directly, for it had already ceased operations as a manufacturing concern, and as a landlord it had also ceased to collect rents. Hence the union determined to compel the railroad companies to join in the attack by refusing to haul the Pullman cars. As they declined to be used in this way, the union attempted to inflict such injuries upon them by stopping traffic as would bring them to submission. But, as has been pointed out, it was impossible for the railroad companies to comply with this demand, no matter what injuries were inflicted upon them. Had they attempted to comply, the Pullman Company would have at once applied to the court for a mandatory injunction requiring the railroad companies to perform their agreements. Even were this not so, the Pullman Company would have been at all events entitled to damages for breach of contract. It was clearly impossible to coerce that company by such means, and the railway unionists therefore took the position that they would interrupt the business of the country, subject thousands of innocent passengers to delay and annoyance, and throw thousands of workmen who had no part in the matter out of employment, merely as a manifestation of their power. Their attitude was essentially that of the anarchist. They were dissatisfied with the existing institutions of society; and in the face of the fact that the courts would promptly nullify the measure which they proposed to adopt, they insisted upon adopting it. They demanded that their will should be recognized as superior to the law of the land, and this revolutionary demand, together with the evident sympathy and practical encouragement of the State and city magistrates, is what gave the strike its significance."



### From Mr. Gompers' Point of View.

It will be interesting in this connection to read Mr. Samuel P. Gompers' account of the strike in the *North American Review*, as representing the point of view of the American Federation of Labor: "A little more than twenty years ago George M. Pullman conceived the idea of starting, in connection with his car shops, a town—one that should bear his name and hand down to posterity a monument of his enterprise and philanthropy. He built houses for his employes to live in, stores to make their purchases in, and churches to do their praying in. The workmen were told their interests and Mr. Pullman's were one and the same, that what would bring him a greater prosperity would redound to their advantage. They were warned that to belong to a trade-union would be inimical to their *joint* enterprise, hence workmen who would purpose forming a union among them would be discharged, regarded as a common enemy, and driven out of town. They were to depend entirely upon Mr. Pullman's generosity and foresight in all things.

### CONDITIONS AT PULLMAN.

"The result was that the workers at Pullman were huddled together in the (outwardly) neat houses, for which they were required to pay higher rents than are paid for similar accommodations in Chicago. They were reduced in wages as often as the seasons would recur and opportunities either arose or were made. This was carried on until last February, when a reduction in wages was offered varying from 25 to 83½ and in a few instances 50 per cent.

"The workmen being driven to desperation, a meeting was held. Who called it no one knows; how it came about not a vestige of evidence is at hand. It was held and a committee appointed to wait upon Mr. Pullman or a representative of the company, to show that it was absolutely impossible to live on the wages offered; that a middle ground should be sought; that if wages were to be reduced the rents should also come down. Instead of the request of the men being considered by Mr. Pullman, the committee was summarily dismissed and discharged almost instantly. Is it surprising that these men in their rude awakening, finding themselves injured and insulted and their spokesmen discharged and blacklisted, and themselves without an organization to protect or defend them, without the means of properly laying their grievances before organized labor of the country, struck work, declaring that they might as well remain idle and starve as work and slowly meet that fate?

"Organized labor of Chicago becoming aware of the unusual commotion at Pullman did not hold against the workers of that town their previous refusals to organize. It was readily appreciated that these men had been wholly misled by false promises and covert threats. Relief committees were at once formed, and it is firmly declared that the average workmen of that town have fared better since they

engaged in the contest and fraternized with their fellow-workmen than they have for the past two years while working.

### HOW THE A. R. U. BECAME INVOLVED.

"It was during this time, when relief committees from the Pullman strikers were making their visits to organizations, that the American Railway Union was holding its first convention in Chicago, and a committee called upon it for its financial and moral assistance. A committee from the convention was appointed to wait upon the company with the request that the matter in dispute be submitted to arbitration. The committee was told that there was nothing to arbitrate and that the company refused to discuss the matter at all. Insulted, humiliated by the manner their disinterested efforts at restoring amicable relations between Mr. Pullman and his former servile employes were received, the committee made its report. The convention in a moment reflected the feelings of the committee, and though at first sullen, silent and indignant they resolved amid the wildest enthusiasm that unless the Pullman Company either adjusted the matter in controversy with their employes or submitted it to arbitration the members of the American Railway Union would not handle Pullman cars and would ask all workmen to act likewise. No heed was given to the request, resolution, or threat (call it what you will), and the great boycott (strike) was on.

"I can scarcely bring myself to the belief that the convention imagined that the movement would be as extended as it came to be, nor that it would last as long as it did. Be that as it may, we certainly found ourselves in the midst of one of the greatest labor struggles."

### THE UNION'S JUSTIFICATION.

As to the question of whether or not the strike was justifiable, he asserts that from the point of view of the employer it was not, and that from the point of view of the labor organization having an agreement with an employer, whose provisions a strike would violate, it also was not; but from the point of view of the American Railway Union, "having no agreement with either of the railroad companies involved, and expressing inarticulately the protest of the masses against the wrongs inflicted upon any of their brothers, and their yearning for justice to all mankind, Yes, a thousand times yes."

"It is something not yet fully understood," says Mr. Gompers in conclusion, "how thoroughly organized labor stands as the sturdy pioneer of all the hopes of the masses for justice and human conditions, of their aspirations for a nobler manhood resultant from an equality of opportunities. It is in consequence of these facts that organized labor feels itself frequently called upon to espouse the cause of those who have neglected their own interests, and who have even antagonized any effort to bring them within the fold of organization. Laboring men feel and know that the wealth producers would certainly avail themselves of their only means of defending and advancing

ing their position in life were it not that they in many instances have their prejudices aroused and their ignorance of actual conditions preyed upon by the instruments of their oppression in the hands of the corporate and employing class. But the men are on strike, the police armed to the teeth are on guard to protect life and property, the militia are called out ostensibly for the same purpose, and the regular army of the United States are marshaled into the fields by order of the President to enforce injunctions, restraining "everybody" from even writing a letter, issued by the judge who only a few days before expressed the firm conviction that the growth of labor organizations must be checked by law."

### REFORM IN RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

UNDER the title, "Legalized Plunder of Railroad Properties," Mr. Isaac L. Rice sets forth in the *Forum* the condition of affairs that has been brought about by our present policy of management. In theory, says Mr. Rice, our railroad companies are required to make frequent and truthful reports as to their condition; their officers and directors are supposed to be responsible to the proprietors and so restricted in their powers that they may not abuse with impunity the trust confided to them, and similarly, receivers are not permitted to abuse their positions as delegates of courts of equity. In practice, however, he asserts that the power of directors and receivers of railroad corporations has been rendered well nigh absolute, and practically irresponsible, so that corporations are frequently treated by the persons administering their affairs, not as trust estates confided to their care, but as conquered provinces. This condition of affairs has been brought about it is asserted by our present policy of leaving to private action alone the protection of the rights of security holders under theoretical safeguards which in practice have proved illusory. These theoretical safeguards are: 1, Annual elections; 2, legal redress by suits instituted on the part of individual security holders; 3, intervention in receivership proceedings.

As every one knows the first of these safeguards is futile as to the properties whereof the directors own so large a proportion of the stock that elections and annual meetings are practically perfunctory affairs. But even when directors own only the nominal amount necessary for their qualification, Mr. Rice states that they are almost invariably in position to control elections and to secure a ratification of their own acts, no matter what they may be. He supports these statements with well-known evidence to show that an attempt to hold the directors responsible at annual meetings and elections is attended with such difficulty, and the chance for successful opposition so insignificant, that such meetings and elections have lost all vitality.

The employment of the second so-called safeguard, namely, suits instituted by private individuals in the courts of equity, for the purpose of holding directors responsible for breaches of trust, Mr. Rice declares is

attended with such heavy expense and the chances of success are so remote, and even if finally prevailing, the practical results are so barren, that such suits are even more rarely resorted to than contests for control.

As to the third of these safeguards, intervention in receivership proceedings, Mr. Rice holds that it is not the best arrangement to impose upon courts of justice the "onerous and foreign" duty of managing railroads.

### WHAT SHALL BE OUR POLICY?

While Mr. Rice considers that our present policy has disastrously failed, and that it is imperative upon us to adopt a new one, he thinks it best to go slow. It is essential, he declares, on account of the very failure of the past, that a new policy shall not involve such radical changes as to give rise to new and unsuspected problems; that it should not be novel, but in perfect congruity with the spirit of the Federal Constitution and with existing institutions; in short, "the object should be only to give practical effect to the trust relations which ought to exist between directors and security holders, and which must exist in order that we may establish justice and promote the common welfare."

Mr. Rice favors the passage of the bill "to regulate railroad companies engaged in interstate commerce," recently introduced into Congress, as a first step in the inauguration of the right sort of policy. This bill was brought forward in the Senate by Senator Cullom, of Illinois, and in the House of Representatives by Mr. Isidor Straus, of New York, and proceeds on five lines, as follows:

"1. Restraint upon the commission of those wrongs proved to be most common and most destructive of the welfare of railroad companies, by placing the stigma of crime upon them.

"2. Regulation of railroad elections so as to make them free and honest, in order that the sense of trust and responsibility for the management of those companies may be reawakened and kept permanently active.

"3. Assimilation of the management of railroad properties by receivers to that of directors, so as to relieve the United States circuit courts from the cares of the business management of those properties to the extent that these cares are foreign to the administration of justice.

"4. Establishment of a method of publicity of corporate affairs, acts of the directors, and business results, under governmental supervision.

"5. Initiative on the part of the public prosecuting authorities in respect to crimes committed in contravention of the provisions of the bill."

The evils at which this bill is aimed are sufficiently well known to be suggested by the provisions quoted above. Enough here to say that the accomplishment of this reform requires absolutely that there shall be public examinations similar to those which our banks are subjected to, and that these examinations shall be made periodically, and that no report shall be published by the directors or receivers unless certified by the examiner as correct.

## THE PURIFICATION OF LEGISLATION.

SENATOR WILLIAM V. ALLEN has a timely article in the *North American Review* on the subject "How to Purify National Legislation," taking as his text the bill for that purpose which he introduced into the Senate on June 6 of this year. This bill, if passed, would make it unlawful for any Senator or Representative of the United States during his term of office to own, or be concerned, directly or indirectly, in buying or selling, or in any manner dealing in speculative stocks the value of which may depend upon a vote of Congress.

As to the necessity for the enactment and enforcement of a law of this character, he says: "All human experience has demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt that it would be putting human nature to a test altogether too severe to expect a wholly impartial exposition of law from a judge who was himself pecuniarily interested in the result of a suit tried before him. Hence in this country it has become an undeviating rule for judges not to sit in cases in which they are personally concerned. Should they do so, the rule is equally well settled that their judgments would be absolutely void and of no effect. The moment it should appear of record that the judge was pecuniarily interested in the result of a litigation tried before him, he would become *ipso facto* deprived of jurisdiction. This is upon the broad ground of public policy—upon the ground that to permit judges to act in such cases would be to encourage corrupt practices on the part of the judiciary, and would lead to gross injustice.

## CONGRESSMEN VS. JUDGES.

"It is well known that the judiciary of this country is of the very highest character for probity and integrity. Yet the law, with a merciful regard for human feelings, declines to permit any judge to sit in his own case. Why should not this beneficent rule be applied to the legislative as well as the judicial branch of the government? If, in the case of an *interpreter* of laws—and such, in the last analysis, a judge must be said to be—it is too much to expect that he will observe the strictest impartiality in a case in which he is himself pecuniarily interested, what divinity should hedge a *maker* of laws to shield him from the operation of the same principle? What disparagement of his character can be involved in a law which would have the effect of removing from him even the suspicion of wrongdoing?

"Congress possesses exclusive legislative jurisdiction over all matters national in character. Whether for good or ill its laws operate with full and direct force upon all citizens within the confines of the Republic. Why should not its members, charged with such grave responsibilities and executing for the entire nation so delicate and far-reaching a trust, be compelled to observe the same degree of propriety that the laws require to be observed by members of the judicial branch of the government? Why should they not be required to refrain from practices that

would constitute a serious offense in a judge of the most obscure local court? If it would be too much to expect that one class of public officials, and those acknowledged to be of the highest integrity and probity, can act impartially in a case in which their private pecuniary interests conflict with an impartial performance of their public duties, what good reason can be urged for exempting from the operation of the same wholesome principle another class of public servants of necessarily no higher—inasmuch as there can be no higher—degree of integrity and probity?"

Such a law, Senator Allen contends, would not exclude Senators and Representatives from engaging in an honorable private occupation during their terms of office, or investing in any property, which, as an incident of the general prosperity induced by beneficial legislation, might be increased in value. The proposed bill, as interpreted by its author, seeks merely to restrain Senators and Representatives during their term of office from dealing in speculative stocks, the value of which may in any manner depend upon a vote of Congress. To the oath, which by the Constitution is required to be taken by a member of the national legislature before being permitted to occupy his seat, Senator Allen would add a provision by which the member elect would swear that during his term of office he would not be concerned in any way in speculative stocks, or connected in any way with organizations in which speculative stocks are bought or sold. These safeguards, if properly enforced, would, he declares, in conclusion, place the country upon a sounder basis of public and private morality.

## WHAT TO DO WITH THE ANARCHIST.

MR. HENRY HOLT discusses in the *Forum* the subject "Punishment of Anarchists and Others." The difficulty in dealing with the anarchist seems to be this: So long as he confines himself to merely denouncing the present social organization, it is practically impossible under our American laws to restrain him. If he is put in prison or in an asylum, there is no sort of security that he would stay there, for the reason that "his disorder does not prevent dissimulation," and all that he has to do to secure release is to profess a change of heart and stick to it. It is only after he has committed some crime that we are able positively to deal with him.

For this difficulty Mr. Holt suggests the following remedy: "Let the State say to the professed anarchist: You have abandoned the right to stay among us. We have no desire to take your life; but we will not have you among us. Go elsewhere, and use whatever chances you may have. You prove yourself not fit for human society, and we shall, as a matter of decency, notify all organized societies of that fact. If you come back here we shall kill you. If you go there, they, if they are wise, will do the same. Your only possible home is your only fit home—the wild and desert places of the earth, with the other beasts of prey that man has not yet exterminated."



## A NON-PARTISAN FARMERS' ORGANIZATION.

THE "Farmers' National Congress of the United States" is described by its president, the Hon. B. F. Clayton, of Iowa, in the *Midland Monthly* for August. Mr. Clayton does not believe in the infusion of party politics into farmers' organizations. On this point he says:

"Farmers' organizations in the past have been a flat failure. They have been manipulated in the interest of political parties and to advance the interests of political leaders.

"The Grange organization of the early seventies was a magnificent effort in the right direction. As long as it adhered to the object for which it was organized, it commanded the respect of the leading political parties, but when it entered the muddy pool of politics it soon lost its power for good. The Farmers' Alliance, which took the place of the Grange, was soon wrecked on the same political reef. These failures have caused thoughtful and practical representative men of the great productive interests of the country to look in a different direction for necessary influence to secure legislation in behalf of our great interest. It is through the non-political action of the 'Farmers' National Congress of the United States of America' that much has been accomplished, and through which much more may be accomplished.

## PRINCIPLES OF THE ORGANIZATION.

"Its principles are contained in one short sentence of the first section of the constitution, which says: 'Its object shall be to advance the agricultural interest of the union.' (Short as it is it embraces every phase of a great industry.)

"The organization is non-political in character, with the same representation as that of the Congress of the United States, with the addition, that the presidents of all State agricultural societies and agricultural colleges are members by virtue of their office. The delegates, who hold their office for two years, are appointed and commissioned by the governors of the several States. The object of the organization is twofold in character:

"1. It seeks to mold and shape such legislation as the interest of the farmer requires, and to present it to State and national legislative bodies for their action.

"2. It has a literary programme by which it seeks to elevate the great masses, now engaged in agricultural pursuits, to a position in keeping with that occupation. . . .

## WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED.

"Nearly every important demand made by this congress, upon our national legislative body, has been favorably considered. It demanded the passage of the interstate commerce law; also that the Secretaryship of Agriculture be made a cabinet position; that the Signal Service be enlarged; that infectious live-stock disease be stamped out; that adulteration of human food be prevented; that our rivers and

harbors be improved; that the irrigation of the arid districts be encouraged, and that agricultural products be given the benefit of the same protective policy extended by the government to other great interests."

## THE CIVIL WAR INCOME TAX.

AMONG the advantages claimed for the income tax as a means of revenue, Mr. Joseph A. Hill points out, in the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, its responsiveness to the influences of patriotism when war is undertaken by a democratic country. The productiveness of this tax, Mr. Hill admits, depends largely on the readiness of men to reveal their incomes.

"On the floor of Congress Mr. Morrill referred to 'our income tax' as being, 'after all, but little more than each individual chooses to pay on his own estimate of his income;' and at another time he said that 'the law left it almost to the conscience of each man how much he should pay, and all seemed to vie with each other as to who should pay the most.' Doubtless this picture, although rose-colored, had a background of substantial truth. No one seriously imagines that under the war tax all income was fully revealed and adequately assessed; but it is certain that better results were secured from the tax, and with less complaint and opposition than would be possible in ordinary times. It would have been strange, indeed, if the patriotism which led men to volunteer for the field in such numbers had been inoperative when contributions of money were called for.

## OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURE.

"Our experience with the war tax, however, will hardly explain or justify the movement in favor of a personal income tax of the form now proposed and under the present conditions. Neither does it afford a fair indication of what results may be expected from such a form of taxation now. We may safely predict that they will compare unfavorably with those which were obtained in the war period unless the assessment is made much more stringent and efficient. Probably, however, the assessment of the war tax went as far in the direction of stringency and attained as high a degree of efficiency as the temper and disposition of the American people and the condition of our civil service will permit.

"A tax on the interest and dividends of corporations presents a different aspect. So far as its assessment is concerned, it is free from the difficulties which beset the personal tax. It may be assessed with comparative completeness and without inquisitorial procedure, and affords a much more convenient and less vexatious method of raising revenue. But it greatly increases the difficulty of making exemptions or reductions out of regard to the circumstances of the taxpayers, and it reaches only one form of income. Justice requires the taxation of other forms also and this it is difficult to do without a resort to the personal tax."



## CIVICS IN THE SCHOOLS.

THE views of a group of teachers on methods of training for citizenship are presented in the August number of the *American Journal of Politics*.

Prof. H. H. Swain, of Yankton College, holds that all such instruction should begin with what is simple, close at hand and easily understood, and advance to what is more remote and complex, but in teaching civil government the reverse is often true. "There are places where a teacher can obtain a first grade certificate, whose study of civil government has been confined to a manual on the Constitution of the United States, who never saw a copy of the State Constitution, and to whom a city charter would be as great a curiosity as a mediæval parchment."

This method, says Professor Swain, is objectionable for practical as well as theoretical reasons. The study should begin, he urges, with local institutions, and, in elementary courses, give the largest share of attention to these and the State governments.

"In the first place, the means for study in a truly scientific way will then be much more abundant. Study of the national government must be largely by text-book. Classes cannot visit meetings of Congress, they cannot converse with the president on the policies of his administration, in general they cannot attend sessions of the federal courts. Study of the national government is very apt, therefore, to be no living study of government at all—only an analysis of the Constitution—anatomy, the handling of an artificial skeleton. But it is quite practicable for classes to attend town meetings or meetings of the county board or city council or even primary caucuses. They can inspect the original records in the public offices. In short, they can examine the whole organism in living operation.

"In the second place, study of local institutions brings to pupils the knowledge which it is of the greatest consequence for them to have. The questions of transcendent importance in government are not the tariff and the currency. The difference in the effect of absolute free trade and the most extreme form of a protective tariff would be less to the average citizen than the difference between extravagance, corruption, or incompetency in local government, and a thoroughly honest and intelligent management of city or county affairs.

"Again, in giving the first and greatest attention to local government, information and interest will be increased where it is most needed. But little more than a century ago there was complaint that the national government could not command the services of the men foremost in ability, because they were kept at home to work in their State governments. Now, just the contrary is the case. No State government is administered with such efficiency as the government of the nation. Every State legislature is inferior to the Congress, and the usual character of city councils has become proverbial.

"Here, also, the coming citizen will find his greatest opportunity for exerting wholesome influence. In the nation the individual is an almost indistinguishable drop.

In the local community he may be a powerful factor. Especially if his understanding of local government is clear and thorough, he will be likely to find abundant chance to exercise his powers. This participation, also, will be the best training possible for the few whose work will reach far into the broader field. It was just because our forefathers were so thoroughly trained in the town and county meetings and the State legislatures that they were able to establish a nation of enduring strength.

"Because such study can be pursued by direct investigation it will interest the pupils. But the interest will not stop with them. They must be constantly storming parents with questions and with appeals for help in their researches. Caucuses will not be forgotten so often. Public officials will be surprised with frequent visits from their constituents, to the great improvement of both the officials and the visitors.

"The most important thing, then, in the study of civil government is to begin at the foundation, to study it, so far as possible, at first hand, and thus to gain an acquaintance with living realities—an acquaintance which will be constantly expanding, and which will lead directly to valuable practical results."

## Ethics and Civics.

Professor Edward W. Bemis, of the University of Chicago, discusses the question of ethical training in the concluding article of the *Journal of Politics* symposium:

"Ethical training can be most satisfactorily given in our public schools without the use of any religious sanctions such as 'God commands it,' 'Christ so said,' 'The Bible orders it.' The one need is the right kind of teacher, such as nearly every one has some time in his life met, and who has been a grand inspiration without ever referring to positive religious sanctions in the school room, though I believe in such sanctions.

"Again, teaching of our institutions and the duty of honest citizenship, and of not shirking political duties, or voting for ward bummers and spoilsmen, must be inculcated, as also manual training. To secure these there are needed far better school boards—to get better superintendents and so better teachers. Many more teachers, and better paid, as well as more carefully selected, are necessities if we would in time rise out of the degrading condition of government in our city and State legislatures.

"Within three days two prominent politicians, with hands fresh from bribery, as they privately admitted, declared to the writer that with a fair amount of money they could carry their respective cities for any measure.

"Fifty-two out of sixty-eight aldermen of one of our largest cities were in the market for sale two years ago, asserts one of the best-informed legislators of the city in question.

"Some of our worst anarchists are the seekers after valuable public franchises by corrupt means, and there are those among our rich who strive to escape

their share of taxation. But apathetic because ignorant voters make it possible.

"Instruction in the ethic and economic relations of man to man and to society must be given in our public schools, and compulsory education with proper truancy schools, and inspectors holding office on a civil service reform basis, must keep our future citizens and masters in school long enough to save them and our endangered institutions.

"Much can be done by university extension work—lectures to the masses and to the well-to-do, in courses of six to twelve lectures by the same lecturer on some great department of civics. Endowments are needed for such courses from our strong young college professors, who, under such men as Professors Ely, Seligman, Clark, and many others, have secured a training abreast of the times."

#### University Extension and Civic Education.

One thing which has made the promoters of University Extension so active and earnest in their efforts to extend this method of education has been their belief that the general tone of social life could be improved, politics made better, government more effective and the people's appreciation of the best things in life far greater. This has been the dominant and impelling motive actuating the leaders of the Extension movement in England and in this country. General political or civic education in a large sense has come to be one of the chief aims of Extension teaching. What is more, those who are particularly interested in civic improvement are coming to recognize the great possibilities for good in this method of popular education. In this lies the significance of the interesting "Experiment in Civic Education" described in the August *University Extension* by Mr. Frank S. Edmonds, of Philadelphia. In the summer of 1893 several public-spirited citizens of Philadelphia placed at the disposal of the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching a considerable sum of money to be expended in the promotion of the scientific study of civic problems, with the hope that the general tone of city politics and government would be elevated. The plan adopted for accomplishing this end was the formation of University Extension Classes at any place in the city, as in church parlors, school buildings, club, society or lodge rooms, where a sufficient number could be got together having a common desire for a certain subject. The American Society furnished the lecturers and text books and offered to conduct courses in History, Literature, Economics, Civics, or any regular college study. The course consisted of ten weekly meetings. The method of instruction was that of the college class room. In his summary of the year's work Mr. Edmonds states that thirty-two such classes were formed in the past academic year, with a total enrollment of 2,095 students. Of this number of classes nineteen took Civics as their subject, with 876 enrolled. The high average attendance of two-thirds was the showing for the year. The results of the Philadelphia experiment have been extremely

interesting and the possibilities for the improvement of civic life through this method of Extension classes are very great.

#### PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

IN the *New England Magazine* for August, Mr. Joseph Leroy Harrison describes in some detail "The Public Library Movement in the United States," giving a valuable *résumé* of library legislation in the different States, and mentioning various agencies, such as the American Library Association, the Library School at Albany and other training schools for cataloguers and librarians co-operating for the advancement of library interests throughout the country.

The article closes with a discussion of the relations which the public library sustains to the community in which it is placed.

"And now what is the modern library movement? What is its moving thought, its scope, its purpose, its aspiration? The modern library movement is a movement to increase by every possible means the accessibility of books, to stimulate their reading and to create a demand for the best. Its motive is helpfulness; its scope, instruction and recreation; its purpose, the enlightenment of all; its aspiration, still greater usefulness. It is a distinctive movement, because it recognizes, as never before, the infinite possibilities of the public library, and because it has done everything within its power to develop those possibilities.

#### RELATIONS TO EDUCATION.

"Among the peculiar relations that a library sustains to a community, which the movement has made clear and greatly advanced, are its relations to the school and university extension. The education of an individual is coincident with the life of that individual. It is carried on by the influences and appliances of the family, vocation, government, the church, the press, the school and the library. The library is unsectarian, and hence occupies a field independent of the church. It furnishes a foundation for an intelligent reading of paper and magazine. It is the complement and supplement of the school, co-operating with the teacher in the work of educating the child, and furnishing the means for continuing that education after the child has gone out from the school. These are important relations. From the beginning the child is taught the value of books. In the kindergarten period he learns that they contain beautiful pictures; in the grammar grades they do much to make history and geography attractive; in the high school they are indispensable as works of reference.

"Few of those who enter the public schools become academic pupils, but they have been taught to read, and are graduated into the world in possession of a power of almost infinite possibilities. It is as the means by which that power may be developed that the supplemental work of the library begins. Were it not for the library, the education of the

masses would, in most cases, cease when the doors of the school swing in after them for the last time; but it keeps those doors wide open, and is, in the truest sense of the word, the university of the people. The library is as much a part of the educational system of a community as the public school, and is coming more and more to be regarded with the same respect and supported in the same generous manner. It is not necessary to consider here the means which have been employed to increase the usefulness of the library in this respect; but sufficient to say that it is constantly increasing, that librarians are fully alive to this function of the library, and that their efforts are being ably seconded by all educators.

#### THE LIBRARY AND UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

"The relation of the library to university extension is perhaps even closer than its relation to the public school, for its character makes it the most natural local centre of this form of education, and often its organizing force. Indeed, the question of university extension was first publicly presented in America before the American Library Association, when, in 1887, at the Thousand Islands, Dr. Herbert B. Adams, of Johns Hopkins University, pointed out to librarians their peculiar opportunities for inaugurating and aiding the work. Mr. J. N. Larned, superintendent of the Buffalo Library, and Mr. F. M. Crunden, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, were the first to act on Mr. Adams' suggestion. Other libraries followed. Then New York State recognized the movement by making it a department of the university of the State, with the State library as the basis of its inspiration and supplies. To-day the relation between the library and university extension is firmly established and in a natural stage of development. With its class rooms and lecture rooms, its books and its reference lists, its intelligent librarian and studious atmosphere, the library provides university extension with an attractive and appropriate home, and university extension, on its part, furnishes the library with that which it most covets, an added constituency.

#### PRESENT USEFULNESS.

"These are but two of the many ways by which the public library is endeavoring to serve the public. The modern library spirit has found within the expansive walls of the institution possibilities which half a century ago were not even dreamed of, and is directing all its energy to finding the means of realizing these possibilities. It began its work at the very foundation. The library of to-day is centrally located, well housed, ventilated, heated and lighted, well arranged, catalogued and manned. It aims not only to furnish books, but the best books, and thus to raise the standard of reading. Especially has great care been taken to guide the reading of the young, and by a most careful selection of juvenile literature to create in the child a desire for the best. Annotated catalogues and selected lists of books on special subjects are comparatively new features, and offer great assistance to the reader. Access to shelves by the

general public is becoming more and more general, the tendency being to do away just so far as possible with all restrictions to the use of books and the library. The hours of opening are longer, the days of closing fewer, and it is entirely probable that the time is not far distant when the great majority of the libraries of the country will be open every day.

#### THE LIBRARY AND THE PEOPLE.

"The library has begun to study thoroughly and systematically the community, and to shape its course to meet the best needs of the material, intellectual and moral advancement of its people. Its aspirations are unlimited. It sees that its shelves are well stocked with books on subjects most closely allied to the business and manufacturing interests about it. It provides art, literary and scientific clubs with the material necessary to carry on their work. Books of music, vocal and instrumental, were added, then music-rooms themselves, with piano and stringed instruments, were provided within the walls of the building. Books on drawing and photography were found in the old days as a matter of course. Now drawing-rooms, with tables and fixtures, and dark rooms in which negatives may be developed, are beginning to find their place. The class-room the lecture-room, the gallery of art, the museum with its many objects of local historical interest, are common. But the modern librarian will tell you that all this is but the beginning.

#### A HINT OF FUTURE POSSIBILITIES.

"The public library has provided the novel as a means of recreation, the art gallery to develop the artistic taste, the drawing-room for the convenience of the mechanic, and the entire library for intellectual gratification. Is there any reason why it should stop here? When the open fire, the easy-chair and the study lamp were placed in the reading-rooms of libraries, the principle of attractiveness as a means of accomplishing good results was established. That same principle, if extended, will provide such accessories as will attract not one class but all classes, and will be a powerful disinfectant in preventing the spread of crime. The possibilities of this third function are not foreign to the library thought of the age and are among the problems of the near future.

"The public library of to-day is an active, potential force, serving the present, and silently helping to develop the civilization of the future. The spirit of the modern library movement which surrounds it is thoroughly catholic, thoroughly progressive, and thoroughly in sympathy with the people. It believes that the true function of the library is to serve the people, and that the only test of success is usefulness."

Mr. Harrison believes that the modern library owes its rise and progress to the demands of the people, and that its underlying principles are in thorough accord with those of all American institutions. He seems to find nothing dangerously socialistic in the public library as we have it.



## THE PEOPLE'S LIBRARIES OF BERLIN.

THE *Daheim* of July 14 contains a brief account by Arend Buchholtz of the origin of the People's Library of Berlin. Germany would seem to be far behind the United States in its library movement, as the following notes from the *Daheim* will show.

When Friedrich von Raumer, the historian of the Hohenstaufen, was traveling in the United States, he happened to fall into conversation with a number of workmen, and was surprised at the accurate knowledge of Plutarch which some of them displayed. Inferring from this that it was the public libraries and scientific lectures which did so much for the people, he made up his mind that he would set about founding similar institutions for the masses of Berlin. So tradition says, at least. On the whole, his idea was well received, but Savigny, the famous jurist, who was the chief opponent of the scheme, declared the whole undertaking, and especially the participation of women in its benefits, to be a degradation to science.

Nothing daunted, Raumer first called into existence a Scientific Union and organized lectures in the Singing Academy. The result was most gratifying; the most prominent representatives of German science became lecturers, and large audiences filled the Academy. The plan soon found imitators in many other German cities, and thereby an interest was awakened in scientific questions, and much useful knowledge was spread.

## THE GERMAN LIBRARY MOVEMENT.

Raumer's next move was to establish libraries for the people, it being his idea that knowledge should not be confined to school and university circles. In 1850 four libraries were started, and the next year twenty-three more followed. These libraries, though in close relationship with the public elementary schools, are carried on under the auspices of the Scientific Union. The books are stored in the school houses, and the libraries are superintended by the school rector and a representative of the Scientific Union.

Now very naturally, the interests of the library demand emancipation from the school and the schoolmaster. The work has grown, and "librarians" with more time at their disposal than is possible to the school rector, and buildings with more space for the storing of the books than is available in the school house, are required if further progress is to be. Moreover, the libraries need to be open all the week round, instead of three days, and reading rooms are wanted; but there seems little prospect of any extension of the praiseworthy work while the income available amounts to not more than \$9,000.

The twenty-seven libraries already in existence contain over 100,000 volumes, and after the German classics, Ludwig, Anzengruber, Berthold Auerbach, Felix Dahn, Georg Ebers, Theodor Fontane, Gustav Freytag, Paul Heyse, Gottfried Keller, Konrad Ferdinand Meyer, Wilhelm Raabe, Victor von Scheffel and Friedrich Spielhagen are among the authors most

read by the readers; 70 to 80 per cent. would fall under literature and juvenile work; 10 per cent. read history, biography and travels; 5 per cent. natural science, industrial and technical works, and the remaining readers fall under the other departments.

## FOR AND AGAINST WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

THE *Century* publishes two articles—one, "The Right and Expediency of Woman Suffrage," by Senator Hoar, and the other, "The Wrongs and Perils of Woman Suffrage," by Dr. Buckley. Senator Hoar intrenches himself behind the declaration of Abraham Lincoln, who said, "I go for all sharing the privileges of the government among those who assist in bearing its burdens, by no means excluding women." Senator Hoar explains the absurdity of the common contention that, if you give any one the vote, those persons must forthwith forsake their business in life to devote themselves to the study of abstract political questions. The majority of male citizens who have the franchise at present do not feel that it conflicts with their everyday duties. He says:

"They attend a political meeting two or three times a year, and vote with their party. They love their country, and would give their lives, if they were needed, to preserve the Union, or to preserve the honor of the flag. Somehow and somehow an intelligent and wise government, which deals pretty well with most public questions, is the result, whatever party is in power. Even those persons whose spirit is a public spirit, and who give much labor and thought to the common weal, deal with some one matter alone, and leave other things to other men.

## SOME THINGS THAT WOMEN CAN DO.

"Now I maintain that the management of schools, whether it depend on legislation or administration; the management of colleges; the organization and management of prisons for women, of hospitals, of poor-houses, of asylums for the deaf and dumb and the blind, of places for the care of feeble and idiotic children; the management and improvement of the hospital service in time of war; the collection and management of libraries, museums, galleries of art; the providing for lectures on many literary and scientific subjects in lyceums and other like institutions; the regulation—so far as it can be done by law—of the medical profession, and of the composition and sale of drugs; the management of our factory system, and the employment of children; and a great many other kindred matters which I might mention, taken together, ought to make up, and do make up, a large part of the function of the State. To these we may add what has not been in this country for some generations a part of the duty of the State, but still is a political function of the same kind, the government of parishes and churches. Now for all these things women are as competent and as well qualified as men. I do not see why a woman like Clara Leonard or Clara Barton, who knows all about the manage-



ment of hospitals and the care of the sick and wounded, is not performing a public function as truly and as well as a West Point graduate like General Hancock, who can lead an army, but who thinks the tariff is a local question. If women keep themselves to these things, and keep off the ground which the opponents of woman's suffrage seem to dread to have them occupy, they still are helping largely in the work of the State. I do not see how it is to degrade them to have their votes counted, or why their votes, when they are counted, are any more likely to work an injury to the State than the vote of a man who knows nothing except the management of a ship or the management of an engine.

"If 95 per cent. of the school teachers of Massachusetts are women, why should not their votes be counted in the choice of the Governor who appoints the Board of Education? If women have charge of the stitching rooms in our shoe factories why should not their votes be counted when the laws which determine for what hours and for what part of the year children may be employed in those factories, or even when the laws on which some of us think the rate of wages in these factories depend, are to be framed?"

"The vote of the father has not yet quite accomplished the rescue of the children of our manufacturing States from overwork in crowded and heated factories. It might be well to have the voice of the mother also."

#### The Other Side.

Dr. Buckley, who takes the other side, sets forth the opposing arguments with his accustomed cogency. We only quote the concluding passages:

"When women vote generally,—and if they are not to vote generally the agitation is useless,—all classes will need to be instructed and led to the polls. There must be women leaders for different classes, as there are among men. Women who aspire to be leaders, or are made such by their constituents, will be compelled to associate for political purposes with other women similarly related to the party. At present the morals of society are largely preserved by the fact that a woman of doubtful character is not admitted to the society of women of unspotted reputation. Also that leading political women will be brought into confidential relations with men occupying similar relations in the same party is a consequence of the proposed revolution which would not long be delayed.

"Should the suffrage be extended to women the grant can never be recalled. Experiments in legislating upon economic questions, even if unwise, need not be permanently harmful, for they may be repealed; but in dealing with the suffrage, or with moral questions, new laws, if bad, are exceedingly dangerous. They will develop a class lowered in tone, or deriving personal, pecuniary, or political advantages from the new environment, who will vehemently declare that the effect of the innovation is beneficial, and resist all efforts to return to the former state.

"Should the duty of governing in the State be imposed upon women, all the members of society will

suffer: children, by diminished care from their mothers; husbands, from the increase of the contentions and the decline of the attractions of home; young men and maidens, from the diminution or destruction of the idealism which invests the family with such charms as to make the hope of a home of one's own, where in the contrasts of the sexes life may be ever a delight, an impulse to economy and virtue—but the greatest sufferer will be woman. Often those who recollect her genuine freedom of speech, 'the might of her gentleness,' the almost resistless potency of her look and touch and voice, will long for the former proud dependence of woman on manliness, reciprocated by man's reverence for womanliness; while 'the new generation to whom such sweet recollections will be unknown will blindly rave against their fate or despondently sink under it, as women have never done (from similar causes) under the old régime.' Meanwhile the office-holding, intriguing, campaigning, lobbying, manish woman will celebrate the day of emancipation—which, alas, will be the day of degradation—when, grasping at sovereignty, she lost her empire.

"The true woman needs no governing authority conferred upon her by law. In the present situation the highest evidence of respect that man can exhibit toward woman and the noblest service he can perform for her are to vote Nay to the proposition that would take from her the diadem of pearls, the talisman of faith, hope and love, by which all other requests are won from men and substitute for it the iron crown of authority."

The editor of the *Century* allows each of the disputants to reply in a postscript.

#### THE LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR.

IN a brief notice of Mrs. Abel's book on the Little Sisters of the Poor, the *Dublin Review* thus summarizes one of the most remarkable of religious and philanthropic movements of modern times: The Little Sisters of the Poor is an institution which, "founded less than fifty years ago by a young curate with no resources save his stipend of \$80 a year, assisted by two poor seamstresses and a peasant woman, has covered the whole earth with its branches, and taken its place among the most beneficent creations of Catholic faith. It has now 250 houses, of which twenty-nine are in the United Kingdom, and gives food and shelter to over 33,000 of the aged and indigent poor of both sexes. The name of the humble servant woman who was its first alms-gatherer is so closely interwoven with its early history that its sisters throughout Brittany are still known as "Jeanne Jugans," and a street in St. Servan is called after this lowliest of its inhabitants. Here in a wretched attic the Abbé Le Pailleur placed his two young novices with Jeanne as their matron, and hither, in October, 1840, they brought the two old women who were the first pensioners of the Little Sisters of the Poor. During the time the two girls still pursued their calling as seamstresses, while Jeanne, by various forms of service, earned wages which also went into the common fund. With every extension of the un-

dertaking fresh help was forthcoming for it, and thus it progressed from a garret to a basement, and then to a house built for it by the charity of the public. Now the Little Sister, with her basket or her cart, is a familiar figure in every large city, and the Abbé Le Pailleur has lived to see the great idea with which heaven inspired him realized to an extent that prophetic vision alone could have foreseen.

#### WOMEN'S MISSION AMONG THE MOORS.

MR. WILLIAM SHARPE, in the *Atlantic Monthly*, has a very interesting paper on "Cardinal Lavigerie's Work in North Africa." From this it appears that the Cardinal's chief work was the introduction of women into the mission field of Algeria. "It will, however, interest many readers to know that this mission work in Kabylia, as indeed elsewhere throughout Franco-Moslem territories, is due even more to the Sisters of Our Lady of African Missions than to the indefatigable and unselfish labors of the White Fathers, praiseworthy and resultant in innumerable good works as the efforts of these apostolic emissaries have been and are.

"On his elevation to the see of Algiers—to be more exact, on his voluntary and self-sacrificing transfer thither from his wealthier and more comfortable see of Nancy—Mgr. Lavigerie almost from the first foresaw the need of women missionaries to carry out his schemes of evangelization and social and domestic regeneration. His plans were regarded dubiously even by many of his fellow-bishops and higher clergy, and a large section of the public openly protested against the idea of Christian women being sent into regions where their honor would not be safe for a day.

"The Archbishop had that supreme quality of genius, controlled impatience. Within a quarter of a century he is said to have declared once to his Holiness, the late Pope, 'French Africa will be civilized by women.'

From the moment he explained publicly the need for women missionaries volunteers were ready. The first response to his appeal came from his old diocese of Nancy—from the well-known and venerable community of the Sisters of St. Charles. A novitiate was formed that year (1868) at Kouba.

"For a few years the obvious results were sufficiently humble to give some color to the derision or misrepresentation of the covertly malicious, the openly hostile and the indifferent. But at last even the hostile had to admit that a labor of extraordinary importance, whether tending to ultimate good or ultimate evil, was being fulfilled throughout Algeria, and even among the intractable Kabyles and the haughtily resentful Arabs and Moors. Now, the African Sisters, as they are called succinctly, are a recognized power in the land; and even the most bigoted anti-religionist would hesitate to aver that their influence is not wholly for good.

#### THE WORK TELLS.

"Among the Arabs there was and is a spirit of wonder and admiration for the dauntless courage, the

self-sacrificing devotion, the medical knowledge and skill, the tenderness and saintly steadfastness of these heroic women. Hundreds have been brought to a different attitude entirely through observation of the Sœurs de Notre Dame d'Afrique. In the words of the eminent Jesuit whom I have already quoted, 'The moral superiority of these women, their self-denying kindness, their courage and devotion deeply impressed the unbelievers, who gazed at them with astonishment and admiration, as if they belonged to a different order of beings, and were something more than human.'

"Not very long ago no European women were able to appear in Sidi-Okba, even with an escort, without having to run the risk of insult and even violence. Well, the African Sisters have not only gone to this unlikely place, but have thriven there. In the face of threats, insults and passive (and occasionally active) opposition they have persevered, and are now winning an ever-increasing reward.

"From a White Father in Biskra I learned that the work so silently and unostentatiously done by these African Sisters is of so great importance that if, for any reason, it were impossible for both the White Fathers and the White Sisters to remain there as missionaries, the Fathers would unquestionably have to give way.

"In a word," he added, 'we are the pioneers, forever on the march after receding boundaries; the Sisters are the first dauntless and indefatigable settlers, who bring the practically virgin soil into a prosperous condition, full of promise for a wonderful and near future.'

"I asked if there were many mischances in the career of those devoted women.

"Few," he replied: 'strangely enough, fewer than with the White Fathers. We have had many martyrs to savage violence, to the perils and privations of desert life. The Sisters have had martyrs also, but these have lost their lives in ways little different from what would have beset them in any other foreign clime. As for endurance, both of climatic strain and privations generally, I have come to the conclusion that women can undergo more than men; that is, if they have anything like fair health, are acting in concert and are sustained by religious fervor. They do not, as a rule, act so well on their own initiative; they cannot, naturally, do pioneer work so well as men; and though they have superior moral courage, they are unable to face certain things, in particular absolute loneliness, isolation, remoteness. Many a White Father would instinctively shrink from the task fearlessly set themselves by some of the more daring Sisters; yet these very heroines would be quite unable to cope with some hazards almost inevitable in the career of one of our missionaries.'

"Personally, I think the greatest work is being achieved by the Roman Catholic Church, and in particular by the institutions and societies inaugurated, and the specially trained emissaries sent forth by Cardinal Lavigerie."

## RESOURCES OF THE SOUTH.

THE August number of the *North American Review* contains an important addition to the series of articles by Cabinet Ministers, which that review has for some time been giving to its readers, the subject of the one in the present number being "The Resources and Development of the South," and the writer, Hon. Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior.

After pointing out the obstacles which have stood in the way of the industrial development of the South during the last century, the chief of which was, as is well known, the institution of slavery, Secretary Smith sets forth the condition of that section after slavery had been abolished, and it had begun to adjust itself to the changed condition of affairs. To appreciate the present condition, he says that it is necessary to remember that the total wealth of the South had depreciated from 1860 to 1880—from the outbreak of the Civil War to the time when good government had been restored in nearly every part of the South—by \$2,400,000,000. From 1880 on, however, the South has grown in wealth, and that growth has been remarkable. The census report of 1890 shows an increase in the assessed value during the preceding ten years of \$1,815,000,000, and an increase in true value of nearly \$4,000,000,000. In these ten years the value of the produce of the South increased from \$1,200,000,000 to \$2,000,000,000. Secretary Smith points out that one of the most notable indications of the progress of the South is that in ten years the public schools increased their expenditures 96.53 per cent., and adds that "the South is determined that illiteracy in its section shall cease, that every child shall receive a fair education."

Secretary Smith concludes his remarks with a statement of the resources of the South:

## AGRICULTURE.

"The total acreage in the Southern States named is 500,000,000, the amount in cultivation is 100,000,000. Three-fourths of the uncultivated land is suited for farm purposes. The gross product from agriculture in the South for 1890 was 24.1 per cent. on the value of investment. In the other States of the Union it was 13.1 per cent. What an opportunity this section offers to home-seekers! They will find land cheap and the people ready to receive them with hospitality. Political affiliations no longer affect social relations in the South.

"The land is most varied in its uses. The lofty elevation of the Piedmont region furnishes a climate similar to New England, while the low lands of the Gulf States are suited to semi-tropical products. Between these two can be found every character of soil, and the farmer can choose the locality and raise what he pleases. Locations can be found in which wheat, corn, cotton and fruit can be successfully cultivated in the same field. The truck farms furnish great results, and from Norfolk alone is shipped annually over \$8,000,000 worth of vegetables and fruits. While the South produces over 60 per cent. of the world's

cotton, its grain crops are now nearly equal to its cotton crops.

"It was claimed that in 1865 the cotton industry must go with slavery, yet the cotton crop of 1892 was about twice that of 1860.

"The standing timber of the South is equal in value to that of the balance of the Union, and the annual output of the saw and planing mills grew in the period from 1880 to 1892 from \$38,000,000 to \$117,000,000.

## IRON AND COAL.

"The iron ore is without limit, and a statement of the comparative cost in the Southern district and the Northern district, prepared by Hon. Carroll D. Wright in 1891, shows an advantage of \$3 per ton in favor of the South. The increase in the production of iron by this section since 1880 has been 500 per cent.

"The coal fields of the Southern States cover over 60,000 miles, which, as Mr. George W. Armstead states in *The Tradesman*, is seven times as much as in Great Britain, and more than in Russia, Great Britain, Germany, France and Belgium combined. The coke is excellently adapted to use in manufactures. Since 1880 the production of coal has increased from 3,000,000 of bushels to 25,000,000 bushels.

## COTTON.

"But the manufacture of cotton in the South offers the most inviting field for industrial growth. The South produces over 60 per cent. of the cotton of the world. Only about one-third of our cotton is manufactured in the United States. The balance goes to Europe, where its value is increased threefold, creating thereby \$600,000,000 each year which properly belongs to this country. Every advantage is offered for the manufacture where the cotton grows. The climate permits uninterrupted operation for factories every month of the year. The raw material is at hand, with cheap coal for steam, or ample water power to be obtained at reasonable prices. Labor can live with less expense than in New or old England. While no discontent exists among the laboring classes in the South, still a large portion of the service required in cotton factories can be there obtained at a low figure. If England is to continue our chief competitor in the manufacture of cotton goods, surely much negro labor can be found in the South to compete with English white labor in the cotton mills. Perhaps the negro is intended as the laborer to manufacture cotton as well as to hoe it. There are reasons to believe that eventually the yellow race of the East will prove a formidable competitor in this line of business. If so, it may be necessary to overcome them by the use of the black labor in the South. It is certainly true that all indications point to the manufacture in the South of the cotton there grown. It would change the value of the crop annually from \$300,000,000 to about \$1,000,000,000. The manufacture of cotton has increased in the South since 1880 from 342,048 to 2,171,147 spindles, and the value of the annual product from \$16,350,000 to \$54,200,000."



## SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT'S BUDGET.

THE English Budget has been discussed at such length in the House of Commons that the general public has only a very vague idea as to what its real provisions are. For confusing the public, next to having no discussion at all, nothing is so successful as too much discussion. Lord Farrar's account of the leading features of the Budget in the *Contemporary Review* is therefore a welcome contribution to the periodical literature of the month. We omit his criticisms and reproduce here Lord Farrar's own summary of the measure. It will be handy for purpose of reference and will enable many of our readers to understand for the first time what the English Budget really proposes.

Lord Farrar says: "What are the leading features of Sir W. Harcourt's Budget? In the first place, he has swept away the complications of the Naval Defense act and of the Imperial Defense act, and has brought us back to the original and simple plan of making the income of the year pay for the expenses of the year, and of leaving the control of Parliament unfettered; without vainly attempting to forecast the exigencies of foreign politics, or the ever-changing fashions of naval warfare. But to do this a debt of from five to six millions had to be cleared off, and this has been done by suspending for three years the New Sinking Fund, which amounts to about \$9,000,000 a year. In other words, a new temporary debt has been converted into part of the permanent debt of the nation.

"But when the Tory debt had been thus cleared off there was still a deficit of between two and three millions to be met by increased taxation in the present year; and there will in all probability be a similar demand in future years. These demands have been met by one of the largest schemes for the revision of taxation which we have known since the great Budgets of Sir R. Peel and Mr. Gladstone. One million has been raised by taxes on articles of consumption—viz., by an additional 12-cent tax on beer and spirits." An additional 2 cents has been placed on the income tax, but various exemptions have been made reducing the pressure of the tax upon smaller incomes.

## INHERITANCE TAXES.

The chief feature of the Budget, however, is its dealing with the Death Duties; "Roughly speaking, these duties are twofold in character. The one class is represented by Probate Duty. This duty depends on the aggregate amount of the property passing on death, and is collected at once. Hitherto it has been confined to personality. The second class is represented by the Legacy and Succession Duties. It depends on the actual amount of interest acquired by each recipient; it varies according to the relationship of the recipient to the deceased; and it is in many cases only collected when and as the individual interest of the recipient falls in, and then in some cases by installments, which, of course, in many cases involves postponement of re-

ceipts. It has hitherto been applied both to personality and realty, but while personality has been taxed upon its full value, realty has hitherto only been taxed upon a valuation of the life interest of the successor.

"The present financial scheme extends the first of these two classes of duties to realty and to settled personality, and thus does away with the principal exemption which has been so much complained of. All property of whatever kind will henceforth be subject to this tax, henceforth to be called 'Estate Duty.' This is the first great reform.

"The second is to apply the principle of graduation to this duty, by charging rates varying from 1 per cent. on \$500 to 8 per cent. on \$5,000,000. Thus an estate worth \$5,000 will pay \$100; an estate worth \$50,000 will pay \$1,500; an estate worth \$500,000 will pay \$27,500, and an estate worth more than \$5,000,000 will pay \$400,000. Capitalized wealth will therefore bear a much larger share of the national burdens than it has ever yet done.

"In addition to this reform of the Probate or Estate Duty, another inequality has been removed by imposing the Succession Duty on realty, not as hitherto on the life interest of the owner, but on the actual value of his whole interest calculated as in the case of Probate or Estate Duty; and by making it payable at once, instead of allowing it to be paid by installments, or, if not paid at once, by charging interest upon it.

"At the same time, real estate, while thus charged in the same manner as personal property, has been relieved in respect of Income tax by allowing a fair deduction in respect of outgoings."

## "PAY AS YOU GO."

Lord Farrar thus sums up the result of the Budget scheme: "A novel, complicated and dangerous system of finance has been swept away, and we have returned to the simple plan of paying as we go. This has not been done without making posterity pay the debt which, according to the plan of the late Government, would have been charged on their immediate successors.

"The long-standing controversy concerning the Death Duties has been settled by a plan which, if not absolutely free from faults, has the great merit of taxing all kinds of property equally.

"The principle of graduating taxation so that large properties shall pay not only more, but more in proportion to their size, than smaller properties, if not now introduced for the first time, has for the first time been accepted as an acknowledged and permanent principle of taxation.

"The Income tax has been raised, and at the same time its proportionate incidence on the landowner and on the less wealthy classes has been lightened.

"By these various means a formidable deficit has been met, and money has also been found to meet a new demand for increased naval expenditure.

"Finally, the classes who call for increased naval and military expenditure have had an excellent ob-



ject lesson. They have been taught that those who call the tune must pay the piper."

#### A Voice from the Opposition.

From this it will be seen that Lord Farrar heartily approves of Sir William Harcourt's Budget. On the other side, the *Edinburgh Review* declares that—"The more the new Death Duties are examined the more gross appears to be the inequality of treatment they mete out to both properties and persons. It used once to be considered a canon of wise taxation that it should be certain in amount. Under Sir William Harcourt's scheme a legatee of \$5,000 from a millionaire will have to pay an 'estate duty' of \$400 and legacy duty—possibly another \$500 on the consanguinity scale as well; whilst the legatee of \$5,000 from a testator worth less than \$50,000 will have to pay an estate duty of only \$150, including legacy duty. Yet very probably the first legatee may be a richer man than the last. Is this an example of that grand principle of 'graduation'—of that 'equality of sacrifice'—of which democratic finance is so proud? A 'just graduation'! Heaven save the mark! The graduation is visible enough, but where is the justice? What, again, so uncertain as the date when the property will have to provide the tax? One estate will go untaxed for sixty years. Another will, in consequence of rapid successions, have to pay several years' profits several times over in the period of a single average generation. The man who has sacrificed most income to improvements, and to bettering the condition of his farms and his cottages, has in adding to the market value of the estate but subjected that estate to a larger exaction."

#### BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES.

##### How They Are Made.

"THE Bank of England and some of the cleverest criminals have been running a race—the bank to turn out a note which might defy the power of the forger to imitate, and those nimble-fingered and keen-witted rascals to 'keep pace' with the bank," says the author of a chatty article on Bank of England notes in the *Cornhill*. The paper from which the notes are made, we are told, is manufactured entirely from new white linen cuttings, and the toughness of it may be roughly estimated from the fact that a single bank note will, when unsized, support a weight of thirty-six pounds. "The paper is produced in pieces large enough for two notes, each of which exactly measures five inches by eight inches, and weighs eighteen grains before it is sized; and so carefully are the notes prepared that even the number of dips into the pulp made by each workman is registered on a dial by machinery. Few people are aware that a Bank of England note is not of the same thickness all through. In point of fact, the paper is thicker in the left-hand corner to enable it to retain a keener impression of the vignette there, and it is also considerably thicker in the dark shadows of the center letters and beneath the figures

at the ends. Counterfeit notes are invariably of one thickness only throughout."

##### HOW THEY ARE DESTROYED.

The notes are printed at the rate of 3,000 an hour, and the bank issues 9,000,000 of them a year, representing roughly about \$1,500,000,000 in hard cash. "The number of notes coming into the Bank of England every day is about 50,000; and 350,000 are destroyed every week, or something like 18,000,000 every year. As a matter of fact, the average life of a note of the Bank of England is just under seventy days, and curious to say, bank notes are never on any account reissued. The destruction of the documents takes place about once a week, and at 7 P.M., after the notes have been previously canceled by punching a hole through the amount (in figures) and tearing off the signature of the chief cashier. The notes are burned in a close furnace, containing merely shavings and bundles of wood. At one time they used to be burned in a cage, the result of which was that once a week the city was darkened with burned fragments of Bank of England notes.

"Bank notes of the value of thousands of pounds are annually lost or destroyed by accident. In the forty years between 1792 and 1832 there were outstanding notes of the Bank of England, presumed to have been either lost or destroyed, amounting to \$6,650,000 odd, every cent of which was clear profit to the bank. In many instances, however, it is possible to recover the amount of the note from the bank in full. Notice has to be given to the bank of the note supposed to have been lost or stolen, together with a small fee and full narrative as to how the loss occurred. The note is then 'stopped'—that is, if the document should be presented for payment the person 'stopping' the note is informed when and to whom it was paid. If presented (after having been 'stopped') by any suspicious-looking person (and not through a banker), one of the detectives always in attendance at the bank would be called to question the person as to how and when the note came into his or her possession."

##### ROMANCE OF A BANK NOTE.

The writer of the article tells one very good story, which we do not remember to have seen before, anent the important part which bank notes have sometimes played in our modern life: "Some sixty odd years ago the cashier of a Liverpool merchant had received in tender for a business payment a Bank of England note, which he held up to the scrutiny of the light so as to make sure of its genuineness. He observed some partially indistinct red marks of words traced out on the front of the note beside the lettering and on the margin. Curiosity tempted him to try to decipher the words so strangely inscribed. With great difficulty, so faintly written were they, and so much obliterated, the words were found to form the following sentence: 'If this note should fall into the hands of John Dean, of Longhill, near Carlisle, he will learn hereby that his brother is languishing a prisoner in

Algiers.' Mr. Dean, on being shown the note, lost no time in asking the Government of the day to make intercession for his brother's freedom. It appeared that for eleven long years the latter had been a slave to the Dey of Algiers, and that his family and relatives believed him to be dead. With a piece of wood he had traced in his own blood on the bank note the message which was eventually to secure his release. The Government aided the efforts of his brother to set him free, this being accomplished on payment of a ransom to the Dey. Unfortunately, the captive did not long enjoy his liberty, his bodily sufferings while working as a slave in Algiers having undermined his constitution."

### POST OFFICE INSURANCE.

IN the *Fortnightly Review* Sir Julius Vogel contrasts the methods of the Post Office Insurance in England with those adopted by the Prudential and other companies. The following is his summing up of the points which he has attempted to prove:

"1. That the failure of the Post Office Insurance system is not caused by the limits within which it is restricted, but that, on the contrary, it might, with the immense advantages it possesses, be made a great success in the hands of an experienced professional life insurance manager.

"2. That no reflection is designed on the ability of the Post Office Savings Banks officers, but that it is impossible for a Life Insurance Institution to be properly managed unless in the charge of an expert who devotes his whole attention to it.

"3. That no attempt should be made to increase the permitted limits of insurance, and that it would be desirable to procure legislation—

(a.) To enable the funds to be invested in securities in which trustees are allowed to invest.

(b.) To amend and make effective the provision (Sub-section 9, Section 5, of the Act of 1882) enabling the profits to be divided amongst insureds.

But, even failing this legislation, the institution can be made successful.

"4. That payments of premiums more frequently than once a year should be permitted.

"5. That persons desiring to insure should be able to obtain information and assistance in filling up their forms.

"6. That offices should be open in the evening, where such information could be privately supplied to inquirers, and that small fees should be paid to the officers of the Post Office who rendered assistance, and possibly a consideration allowed to Savings Banks depositors; the object being to make the details of the government system well understood.

"7. That the tables should be reconsidered, revised and added to from time to time.

"8. That fuller information should be afforded and returns be regularly made.

"9. That the periodical valuations should be published."

### THE LONDON DAILY NEWS, THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, AND MR. SMALLEY.

#### A Chapter in the History of Journalism.

IN the first of the "Chapters in Journalism" which Mr. George W. Smalley is contributing to *Harper's Magazine*, he tells the story of the share which he, as the representative in London of the *New York Tribune*, had in setting the example during the Franco-German war of using the telegraph for war correspondence purposes. Hitherto the *London Daily News* had by every one been considered the pioneer in this respect, but Mr. Smalley shows that the whole credit of the undertaking belongs to the paper which he represents. The war had broken out suddenly and unexpectedly, finding the great newspaper offices of London and New York quite unprepared. The greatest difficulty was experienced in getting correspondents into the field, and moreover Mr. Smalley saw at once "that any single American paper, no matter how well served in the field by its own correspondents, would be heavily handicapped by its want of access to the general news services which every great London journal had at its disposal."

#### AN ASTOUNDING PROPOSITION.

"Reflecting much on these matters, I finally went to Mr. Robinson, the manager of the *Daily News*, and laid my views before him. I told him frankly what we needed—that we asked nothing less than that he should put his office at our disposal, conceding to us the privilege of seeing news, proofs, and everything else, at all hours, whether relating to the war or otherwise. In return we offered him the results of our special service. I told him what we proposed, whom we were sending into the field, what our plans were, what we expected and hoped to accomplish. I pointed out to him that we had behind us the four years' experience of our own war, during which news had been collected on a scale and by methods before unknown, and I said we meant to apply the same or similar methods here, and to adapt our American practices to European fields. I said we were prepared to spend a good deal of money, and to use the telegraph far more freely than was the custom here, and in a different way. I explained that we did not propose the arrangement for the sake of economy, nor with any wish that either paper should reduce its expenses in reliance on the other. What I meant was that he, on his side, should organize his correspondence exactly as if we did not exist, that we, on our side, should do the same with ours, and that each journal should have the full benefit of the double service. All our telegrams and letters were to be supplied to him in duplicate on their way to New York, and his and ours were to be printed simultaneously in New York and London. Mr. Robinson listened attentively to this statement, which seemed to make little impression on him, asked a few questions as if for civility's sake, and ended by rejecting my proposal altogether. He saw no advantage in it, he said, and

could not perceive that the *Daily News* would gain anything of consequence by accepting it." But Mr. Smalley knew better than to take no for an answer. He got Mr. Robinson's leave to discuss the matter with Mr. Frank Hill, the editor of the paper, and Mr. Hill "said without hesitation that he would see Mr. Robinson and urge him to accept." "He knew his way to Mr. Robinson's mind much better than I did, and the result of his intervention was that Mr. Robinson reconsidered the matter, and accepted what he had at first rejected."

#### AN EPOCH-MAKING DISPATCH.

"Mr. Hill's sagacity was vindicated almost at once." Mr. Holt White, a *Tribune* correspondent, had pushed forward rapidly enough to see the first engagement on the northeastern frontier of France, "and, in pursuance to his instructions, telegraphed his account of that action direct to London—about a column altogether." "That dispatch marks the parting of the ways between the old and the new journalism of England—between the days when the telegraph was used only for short summaries of news and the days when dispatches became letters, and everything of any real consequence, and much that was of none, was sent by wire. I am aware that this remark may not have a friendly reception in England, and may be thought, from one point of view, open to criticism. But it is strictly and literally true."

The dispatch reached Mr. Smalley early in the evening. Making a fair copy, he went at once to the *Daily News* office, only to be told that Mr. Robinson had gone home and Mr. Hill had not come in. "I asked to see the editor in charge, and I handed him the dispatch. He knew but very imperfectly the agreement we had come to, and he did not know at all what to make of the dispatch. He asked more than once if I meant to say that it had come by telegraph. I assured him it had. 'The whole of it?' 'Yes, the whole of it.' He was incredulous. He remarked that it was not written on telegraphic forms. I told him I had myself copied it from the forms. He was perfectly polite, but he evidently wanted to see the forms; and as, anticipating some such question, I had brought them with me, I produced them. He looked at them as if I had produced a transcript from an Assyrian tablet. Finally he said he thought he might go so far as to have the dispatch put in type, and Mr. Hill would determine what should be done with it. I had done my part, and I left. I confess I opened the *Daily News* next morning with curiosity. There was the dispatch, and there was, moreover, a leading editorial, rather longer, I believe, than the dispatch, commenting on it, and inviting the attention of the reader to this novel and indeed entirely unprecedented piece of enterprise in European war news. From that time on there was no further question in Mr. Robinson's mind as to the value of the alliance with the *Tribune*. Dispatches poured in. We were admirably served by the men we had with the French and German armies, and during that memorable six

weeks which ended with the battle of Sedan, the *Tribune* in New York and the *Daily News* in London were far ahead of all other journals. So much was admitted. From the beginning the alliance was useful to us, for the reasons given above; but for a considerable time it was, if I may say so, still more useful to our partner. With the exception of the account of the battle of Gravelotte, the larger part of the war news was ours and the system was ours. Mr. Robinson was a very capable man, but it took time to get his forces into working order. The time which other London managers required was still longer. In the end we profited largely by the service which Mr. Robinson created. We, at any rate, were well satisfied with the results of the alliance as a whole."

#### COMMENTS OF THE "THUNDERER."

Naturally the new striking departure in war news made the greatest sensation among journalists, and upon the *Daily News* publishing "the first and, for a long time, the only account of the capitulation of Metz," the *Times*, copying the dispatch the next morning in full, said: "We are indebted to the *Daily News* for the following excellent account of the surrender of Metz, and we congratulate our contemporary on the enterprise and ability of its correspondent. That also was without precedent, and such a tribute from the *Times* made no little stir in the world of journalism. It is to be understood, of course that both the *Tribune* and the *Daily News* regarded all the dispatches and letters as common property, and neither credited them nor any of them to the other. Very soon there grew up a legend about this Metz narrative. It was attributed to Mr. Archibald Forbes. No higher compliment could be paid to it or to its author. Mr. Forbes' renown was then in its early growth, but he was already widely known alike for the solidity and brilliancy and military value of his writing, and for his almost matchless energy in the field. He had nothing whatever to do with this Metz dispatch, but it is a wonder that outsiders credited him with a particularly good and difficult piece of work. *On ne prête qu'aux riches.*"

The incident had a tragic sequel. The correspondent who had brought the dispatch from Metz, a young German-American, Mr. Gustav Müller, was naturally elated with his success, and willing, Mr. Smalley had no doubt, to repeat it. "I asked him to return to his post at once; gave him, as was usual, a large sum of money; we said good-by, and he walked out of the office in Pall Mall. From that day to this I have never heard of nor from him. He vanished utterly into space. As he had every inducement to continue his career, I always supposed, and still suppose, that he was either shot in some skirmish, or murdered by some of the plundering bands always hanging on the rear of an army. The inquiries made at the time came to nothing, and it is too late to expect the secret to disclose itself, but I should still be much obliged to anybody who could give me a clew to the fate of Gustav Müller."



## MAX O'RELL IN AUSTRALIA.

M. PAUL BLOUET, better known as Max O'Rell, has contributed to the *Revue de Paris* that portion of his forthcoming book, "John Bull and Co.," dealing with the Australian colonies.

Max O'Rell, during his late lecturing tour round the world, does not seem to have lost his time; and his criticisms, both kindly and severe, are those of a shrewd observer anxious to discover the secret of successful colonization; and, although he does not say so in as many words, he evidently considers Australia superior in many things to the United States.

He gives an attractive picture of the colonial cities, with their fine public buildings, large parks and neat rows of pleasant homes, where you might easily imagine yourself, he says, in some forgotten corner of far-away England; the more so—and of this the French writer can scarcely be said to approve—that our Australian cousins have remained faithful to the roast beef, boiled potatoes and plum puddings of the mother country; for Max O'Rell hoped to find on an Australian bill of fare stewed kangaroo, roast cockatoos and boiled opossum. He laments the Australian abuse of tea, and points out that, did they but know it, the colony might become as great a wine-drinking country as France or Italy. Like most of those who visit Australia, M. Blouet laments the class of immigrant who finds his way there, and hints that the colony might have a very different future if a few thousand sober, hard-working French peasants could be suddenly planted therein.

## CENSURE FOR THE WORKINGMEN.

The workman, according to Max O'Rell, is the real sovereign and master of Australia, but of this sovereign the French traveler gives but a poor account. "The Australian workman is an idler, a drunkard, whose life is spent in a perpetual holiday, and who cares nothing about the advancement of his country. He will leave the best paid work to attend a race a hundred miles from home. He is without technical knowledge and becomes turn and turn about a carpenter, a locksmith, a mason, a gardener, a wagoner, a shearer and even a schoolmaster." Again: "If Australia were peopled with intelligent and laborious tillers of the soil she might become in time the granary of the world;" and he pays a just tribute to the German, Swedish and Chinese settlers.

Max O'Rell considers that the Australian has the gayest and brightest nature of any of the English colonists, but he evidently believes that the whole Australian population is given over to the demon of gambling, and remarks there is no corner of the Bush where a keen and practical interest is not taken in the result of that Australian Derby, the Melbourne Cup.

The author of "John Bull and His Island" compares Australian amusements very favorably with those of the Old World, and gives *en passant* a well-merited reproach to those Parisian places of amusement where almost every step is made the excuse for a tip or extortionate fee. In the same article M.

Blouet touches on several of the problems affecting the British Empire, and alludes to the great part played by Mr. Cecil Rhodes in South Africa. These few pages discover their author in a somewhat new light—that of a thoughtful student upon contemporary history and a singularly impartial observer.

## A LAND OF SOLITUDE, ICE AND VOLCANOES.

GENERAL GREELY, Chief Signal Officer of the United States Army, who extended and reorganized the National Weather Bureau at Washington, and who headed in 1881-1884 the Polar expedition to Lady Franklin Bay, attaining the "Farthest North" of all time, writes a paper in the *Cosmopolitan* on "Antarctica." Answering the question, Why do all expeditions seek the North Geographical Pole and none try to discover the South Pole? he assigns two potent reasons for the comparative rarity of Antarctic voyages. 1, The greater difficulties and increased cost; and, 2, the comparative paucity of results to be obtained from explorations on the Antarctic circle.

General Greely describes the initiation, development and present condition of this problem of evolutionary geography, covering nearly four centuries, from Magellan, in 1520, to Larsen, in 1893, and concludes as follows: "The time has come when it is possible to state with a considerable degree of accuracy the physical conditions of the Antarctic regions. The adventurous voyages of Cook, Palmer, Bellingshausen, Weddell, Balleny, d'Urville, and especially of Wilkes and Ross, definitely determined the location of certain isolated points, while the admirably planned and skillfully conducted cruise of the *Challenger* resulted in such a wealth of physical observations that Carpenter and Murray have been able to read the 'riddle of Antarctica.'

## THE GREAT ICE SHEET.

"The outlines of this great land are by Dr. John Murray, and if, as seems probable, its fair dimensions may be more or less changed, yet its present construction is one of the triumphs of scientific geography. Scarcely an attentive physicist doubts that this land, of quite continental area and inconsiderable average elevation, is covered by an eternal, yet everchanging ice sheet that swallows up all but its highest peaks. Formed from successive snowfalls of centuries, the ice cap moves in the line of least resistance, seaward, through the interactions of various forces, of which that arising from changes of temperature seems most potent. Its outward march into the ocean, unwasted by the freezing temperature of the sea water, presents a towering perpendicular front of from 1,000 to 2,000 feet thick, which ploughs the ocean bed until, through flotation in deep water, disruption occurs and a floeberg is born.

"The unvarying temperature of the Antarctic sea, from surface to bottom, proves that no strata of colder water exist poleward, and the thickness of the ice barrier proclaims a continental, or extensive



land area, on which only such unparalleled ice sheets could have been formed.

"The most marvelous aspects of these desolate regions are active volcanoes, which rear their glowing cones and pour forth their showers of scorïæ and rivers of molten lava, to the south of both Patagonia and New Zealand, on opposite sides of the Antarctic circle.

"Thus, Antarctica is a continent of wonderful contrasts and unsurpassed desolation. The severity of its wintry summer offsets the comparative mildness of its sunless winter. While a fauna peculiar to its icy waters obtains over its ocean bed, with vegetable life more abundant than in any other sea, yet its barren land furnishes forth no trace of vegetation—not even a lichen or a seaweed.

"The sea is so filled with animal life, small crustaceans, that the *Challenger's* tow nets occasionally burst from repletion, while fish and seal, whale and penguin abound. On its desolate shore for a few weeks each year the nesting sea bird finds perfect solitude—the only absolute solitude on the wide earth—that means safety to its broods."

## THE RURAL COMMUNE IN RUSSIA.

### The Germ of Self-Government.

THE rural commune as it exists in Russia is described in the *Leisure Hour* this month in one of the series of papers, "Peoples of Europe." The existence and constitution of these village communes will surprise many readers. Here is the description of the rural commune: "An institution entirely distinctive of Russia is the Mir or rural commune. The father of the family, according to old Russian traditions, is sovereign in his house, and this sovereignty has remained intact throughout all transformations and revolutions. To the paternal authority is conjoined, in the still entirely patriarchal family of the *moujik*, the régime of the commune with its undivided property.

"In the days of serfdom rural families liked to remain agglomerated. Nowadays partition of goods is less rare. Few huts, or *isbas*, as they are called, shelter several married couples under their roof as formerly. Communal possession is generally divided into pasture land and arable. The first has been curtailed owing to the emancipation, and is nearly all *exploité* in common. Every family sends its animals to graze on the same spot, the flocks only being known by their distinctive mark. The shepherd is also a communal servant.

### DIVISION OF THE FIELDS.

"These fields are redivided at intervals of more or less regularity between the members of the commune, to be cultivated by each person separately at his own risk and peril. The fundamental idea of the régime of Mir rests upon this periodical redistribution of the soil.

"There are three points that are considered in this division: First, the titles that give the right to have a lot, then the epochs of the division of the communal

property, finally the method of parceling out or of allotment. The division is made according to souls (*douchi*)—that is to say, per head for each male inhabitant, or per family; and in the latter case account is taken of the capacity for work displayed by the different families and the amount of labor that each one of them is able to contribute.

"Under this system a lot having been given to a couple, it is the woman who gives her husband access to the property, on which account, perhaps, Russia is the land in which marriages are most fecund. The more the population augments the more frequent must be the redivision of the land.

"The principle of the Mir demands that each lot of ground should be rigorously equal, because it has to support an equal share of the imposts, and the Mirs endeavor to exercise an absolute impartiality and justice. In making this division, superficies is first considered, then value, and occasionally there is resort to drawing by lot.

"The peasants thus held together by the double chain of collective possession and solidarity of taxes form the village commune or commune of the first degree, *obstchestvo*, as it is called. According to the act of emancipation these first-class communes are composed as a rule of peasants who formerly had the same masters, and who to-day possess the same lands.

"Many of these neighboring communes are reunited into sodalities called *volost*. The Russian *volost*, like the American townships, holds a mean place between the canton and the communes of France. By its administrative rule it more nearly approaches the commune.

"The *volost* and *obstchestvo* play different rôles. The smaller commune is more concerned with economic affairs; to the larger commune pertain the administrative functions; but the principles that guide the two are absolutely identical.

### VILLAGE ASSEMBLIES.

"The assembly of the *volost* is composed of all the functionaries belonging to the Mir conjoined to the delegates chosen by the village assemblies in proportion to the number per ten hearths (*dvor*). The council must in all cases count at least one representative of each hamlet, and possesses a sort of permanent commission formed of the chiefs of the divers communities. The assembly of the *volost* has as its prime mission the duty of electing functionaries and local judges, and of nominating representatives at the district assemblies or *zemstva*, a sort of general council at which all classes meet. The *volost* may undertake public works, such as would transcend the capacity of individual communes, construct roads, build schools or hospitals; and for such purposes it has the right to vote local taxes. The village assemblies are composed only of heads of houses.

### COMMUNAL ASSEMBLIES OF WOMEN.

"Under this denomination widows or women temporarily deprived of their husbands may take their place. In the sterile regions of the north, where the men go to seek work afar, the communal assemblies

will sometimes consist entirely of women who represent the heads of the house and take upon their shoulders the deliberation of all communal interests."

#### THE BEGINNINGS OF FRENCH EMPORIUMS.

IN the *Revue des Deux Mondes* Vicomte Avenel gives some curious details of the great Parisian shops. The writer considers them a great social gain and a development of democratic genius in which there is little to regret. He says that they replace the immense fairs of the Middle Ages, for in the thirteenth century every wine merchant of the South of France had a special dépôt in the fairs held in Champagne. At the Fair of Beaucaire, when Cardinal Richelieu was Minister, the value of merchandise amounted to \$1,200,000. As communications between province and province became easier, the great fair declined, and peddlers wandered from village to village, while in the towns the mercers rose into special importance. They amassed large fortunes and were allowed (in those days of strict supervision) to sell various other kinds of merchandise, such as jewelry, carpets and ironmongery. It is curious to learn that every piece of silk and stuff was registered as it left the loom and that the legal width of silk was gravely deliberated upon by the Council of State.

The great modern emporiums of Paris may be said to date from the First Empire, when their names were striking and picturesque. Their signs were "The Iron Mask," "The Devil on Two Sticks," "The Two Magogs." Only one of these has survived to the present day. Under Louis Philippe arose "The Beautiful Farmer's Wife," the "Street Corner" and the "Poor Devil." But the future of these enterprises was still considered so uncertain that when M. Deschamps, who founded the "Ville de Paris," asked his father to intrust him with the paternal savings, the elder man replied, "Not I; I would not lend a draper five shillings."

#### FOUNDER OF THE "BON MARCHÉ."

The rise of Aristide Boucicaut, who founded the "Bon Marché," is well described by M. d'Avenel. So far from being a capitalist, Boucicaut began with hardly any capital; his father was a little hatmaker in Bellême, and he himself was a clerk in a large shop in the Rue de Bac, when at forty-two years of age he entered into partnership with M. Vidau, who had a small shop higher up the same street. The customers were poor, and Boucicaut at first gave away needles and thread to entice people to the shop. Little by little, saving, purchasing, turning over the nimble ninepence, and organizing with rare intelligence, he laid the foundation of the enormous business known to all Europe. In 1863 he bought out M. Vidau, being assisted to find the necessary sum, not by the Jesuits, as was reported, but by M. Maillard, a French merchant who had made his money in New York. How the great shop grew must be read in M. d'Avenel's paper; and also the wonderful intelligence with which the childless widow of

Boucicaut finally distributed the huge fortune made by her husband and herself, arranging that the shares in the business should only be sold to those employed by the business, and no one holder allowed to acquire more than a fixed number.

The "Printemps," near the Gare St. Lazare; the "Belle Jardinière," which oddly enough is the great emporium for men and boys; the "Louvre," which now pays \$7,500 a year for the string which is used to tie up its parcels; the "Samaritaine," near the Pont Neuf—these are the four great rivals of the Bon Marché. Zola has described such an establishment in his famous novel the "Bonheur des Dames."

It is evident that this immense system of distribution which has thoroughly taken possession of the civilized world is susceptible of many abuses. It also offers wonderful facilities for intelligent perfecting in the best sense. And very much in this moral and industrial direction was assuredly achieved by the simple workwoman Marguerite Guérin, who became the wife of Aristide Boucicaut, and to whom, as his widow, he confided all the vast interests which they had jointly built up.

#### THE DOOM OF BOOKS;

##### Or, What the Phonograph Will Do.

IN *Scribner's Magazine* for August, Octave Uzanne writes an amusing article, not less amusingly illustrated, as to the effect which the phonograph will have upon literature. Mr. Uzanne declares that the phonograph is destined to abolish the printing press. The following are some of the predictions in which he indulges. Fantastic though they may seem, they are by no means outside the range of possibility:

"Men of letters will not be called Writers in the time soon to be, but rather, Narrators. Little by little the taste for style and for pompously decorated phrases will die away, but the art of utterance will take on unheard-of importance.

"Libraries will be transformed into phonographotecks, or, rather, phonostereotects; they will contain the works of human genius on properly labeled cylinders, methodically arranged in little cases, rows upon rows, on shelves. The favorite editions will be the autophonographs of artists most in vogue; for example, every one will be asking for Coquelin's 'Molière,' Irving's 'Shakespeare,' Salvini's 'Dante,' Eleonora Duse's 'Dumas fils,' Sara Bernhardt's 'Hugo,' Mounet Sully's 'Balzac'; while Goethe, Milton, Byron, Dickens, Emerson, Tennyson, Musset and others will have been 'vibrated upon cylinders by favorite Tellers.'

#### THE CHANGE IN JOURNALISM.

"Journalism will naturally be transformed; the highest situations will be reserved for robust young men with strong, resonant voices, trained rather in the art of enunciation than in the search for words or the turn of phrases; literary mandarinism will disappear, literators will gain only an infinitely small number of hearers, for the important point will be

to be quickly informed in a few words without comment.

"In all newspaper offices there will be speaking halls where the editors will record in a clear voice the news received by telephonic dispatch; these will be immediately registered by an ingenious apparatus arranged in the acoustic receiver; the cylinders thus obtained will be stereotyped in great numbers and posted in small boxes before 3 o'clock in the morning, except where by agreement with the telephone company the hearing of the newspaper is arranged for by private lines to subscribers' houses, as is already the case with theatrophones.

"The phonography of the future will be at the service of our grandchildren on all the occasions of life. Every restaurant table will be provided with its phonographic collection; the public carriages, the waiting rooms, the state rooms of steamers, the halls and chambers of hotels will contain phonographotects for the use of travelers. The railways will replace the parlor car by a sort of Pullman Circulating Library, which will cause travelers to forget the weariness of the way while leaving their eyes free to admire the landscapes through which they are passing.

"At home, walking, sightseeing, these fortunate hearers will experience the ineffable delight of reconciling hygiene with instruction; of nourishing their minds while exercising their muscles; for there will be pocket phono-operagraphs, for use during excursions among Alpine mountains or in the cañons of the Colorado."

#### THE ORIGIN OF MR. CARLYLE'S BLUMENA.

ELIZABETH MERCER, in the *Westminster Review*, contributes a few pages in which she throws some light upon the lady whom Mr. Carlyle first loved, and whom he immortalized as Blumena in "Sartor Resartus." It seems that Blumena was a Miss Kirkpatrick. She was "The daughter of a Begum at Hyderabad, a Persian princess by descent, who married Colonel Kirkpatrick, an English officer holding a high post at the Court there. Her hair, which Carlyle describes as 'bronze-red,' was, she said, peculiar to the Persian royal family. In person she was far more foreign than English, and it was this rare combination of Eastern grace and beauty, with the highest English culture, which made her so very charming."

Elizabeth Mercer writes: "I was connected with Mrs. Philipps (Blumine), my first cousin having married her niece, Christine Kirkpatrick, one of the three daughters of her only brother, Colonel William Kirkpatrick. This led to our first acquaintance, when circumstances took me as a girl to Torquay in the year 1847. Captain and Mrs. Philipps were then residing at a charming place called the 'Warberry.' She was arranging books in the library one morning, when she turned to me and said:

"'Lizzie, have you ever read 'Sartor Resartus' by Carlyle?'"

"'No, I had not.'"

"'Well, get it, and read the 'Romance.' I am the heroine, and every word of it is true. He was then tutor to my cousin, Charles Buller, and had made no name for himself; so of course I was told that any such an idea could not be thought of for a moment. What could I do, with every one against it? Now any one might be proud to be his wife, and he has married a woman quite beneath him.'"

"This was all she said, and the subject was never alluded to again."

#### IF SHAKESPEARE WERE ALIVE TO-DAY?

##### What Would He Do?

"IF SHAKESPEARE WERE ALIVE TO-DAY?" is the interesting question which Mr. Hall Caine tries to answer in the *New Review*. He thinks that Shakespeare would be both a novelist and a dramatist and that he would indeed be all things to all men.

He says: "He would accommodate himself to our time, just as he did to his own. If he were living now I think he would write melodramas for the Adelphi. Why not? He wrote the play scene in 'Hamlet.' He would write fairy comedy for the Gaiety. Why not? He wrote 'Midsummer's Night's Dream.' He would write farcical comedy for the Vaudeville. Why not? He wrote the 'Comedy of Errors.' He would write another 'Much Ado' for the Lyceum, and another 'Henry' for Drury Lane.

"Shakespeare would, of course, be a dramatist, but it is hardly conceivable that he would not be a novelist also. He would want his say on the great questions of life, and he would find that the only place where we do not utterly fight shy of the greater life problems is the novel. I should be sorry to see the theatre turned into a dissecting-room, but I do complain that on the stage of to-day we fight shy of all great passions. They trouble us too much; we don't want to feel deeply. We dine just before we go to the theatre. That material fact is not altogether a hopeful sign for the higher drama. And so strong passions banished from the stage have taken refuge in the novel. Shakespeare would find his account there, and he would put it into great novels if he were living now.

"But why do I say if he were living now? He is living now. There is no one so much alive. I have talked of the supernatural in Shakespeare. The most supernatural thing in Shakespeare is Shakespeare himself. I have spoken of the ghosts of Shakespeare. Shakespeare's own ghost is constantly with us. It is helping us to write our plays and our stories. It is helping us to edit our newspapers. No need to think of a visible presence. We feel the spirit that is much more potent. And if the mind goes back to the bodily figure of the man as he walked the world, we feel that we know it. The sweet, strong, cheerful Englishman, the greatest of our countrymen, fond of good company, of liberal giving, of generous living, of troops of friends—he is still with us."



## HOWELLS' VISIT TO EMERSON.

IN the August *Harper's* William Dean Howells concludes his wholly delightful papers under the title, "My First Visit to New England," and tells of his visits to Hawthorne and Emerson, with the delicate humor and keen-sighted appreciation that make him so inimitable an observer and writer. He was captivated by the dreamy, half-mystical genius and personality of Hawthorne. He was not quite so fortunate in his *vis-a-vis* with the Sage of Concord, but the meeting was rather the more interesting for the little embarrassment and the shade which accompanied the "sweetness and light" of that interview.

## THE MOST MISUNDERSTOOD MAN IN AMERICA.

Mr. Howells says: "I think it was Emerson himself who opened his door to me, for I have a vision of the fine old man standing tall on his threshold, with the card in his hand, and looking from it to me with a vague serenity, while I waited a moment on the doorstep below him. He would then have been about sixty, but I remember nothing of age in his aspect, though I have called him an old man. His hair, I am sure, was still entirely dark, and his face had a kind of marble youthfulness, chiseled to a delicate intelligence by the highest and noblest thinking that any man has done. There was a strange charm in Emerson's eyes, which I felt then and always, something like that I saw in Lincoln's, but shyer, but sweeter and less sad. His smile was the very sweetest I have ever beheld, and the contour of the mask and the line of the profile were in keeping with this incomparable sweetness of the mouth, at once grave and quaint, though quaint is not quite the word for it either, but subtly, not unkindly arch, which again is not the word.

"It was his great fortune to have been mostly misunderstood, and to have reached the dense intelligence of his fellowmen after a whole lifetime of perfectly simple and lucid appeal, and his countenance expressed the patience and forbearance of a wise man content to bide his time. It would be hard to persuade people now that Emerson once represented to the popular mind all that was most hopelessly impossible, and that in a certain sort he was a national joke, the type of the incomprehensible, the by-word of the poor paragrapher. He had perhaps disabused the community somewhat by presenting himself here and there as a lecturer, and talking face to face with men in terms which they could not refuse to find as clear as they were wise; he was more and more read, by certain persons, here and there; but we are still so far behind him in the reach of his far-thinking that it need not be matter of wonder that twenty years before his death he was the most misunderstood man in America."

## EMERSON ON POE.

Emerson asked Howells, who was then a young man of 23, according to his own description "morbidly sensitive and intolerably conscious," if he knew the poems of William Henry Channing. Says Mr. Howells in these reminiscences: "I have known

them since, and felt their quality, which I have gladly owned a genuine and original poetry; but I answered then truly that I knew them only from Poe's criticisms; cruel and spiteful things which I should be ashamed of enjoying as I once did.

"Whose criticisms?" asked Emerson.

"Poe's," I said again.

"Oh," he cried out, after a moment, as if he had returned from a far search for my meaning, "you mean the jingleman!"

"I do not know why this should have put me to such confusion, but if I had written the criticisms myself I do not think I could have been more abashed. Perhaps I felt an edge of reproof, of admonition, in a characterization of Poe which the world will hardly agree with; though I do not agree with the world about him, myself, in its admiration. At any rate, it made an end of me for the time, and I remained as if already absent, while Emerson questioned me as to what I had written in the *Atlantic Monthly*. He had evidently read none of my contributions, for he looked at them, in the bound volume of the magazine which he got down, with the effect of being wholly strange to them, and then gravely affixed my initials to each. He followed me to the door, still speaking of poetry, and as he took a kindly enough leave of me, he said one might very well give a pleasant hour to it now and then."

## HOW MR. ZANGWILL WRITES HIS NOVELS.

THE feature "Without Prejudice" which Mr. Zangwill regularly contributes to the *Pall Mall Magazine* is very amusing this month. He has a lot to say about interviewers and the "auto interview," as he christens that "form of persecution" which consists of being "asked to supply information about yourself by post, prepaid." One passage is very good: "But perhaps the climax of irritation is reached when, having troubled to write down autobiographical details, having wrestled with your modesty and overthrown it, having posted your letter and prepaid it, the — editor rejects your contribution without thanks. This hard fate overtook me—*moi qui vous parle*—not very long ago. The conductor of a penny journal, not unconnected with literary tid bits, honored me with a triple interrogatory. This professional Rosa Dartle wanted to know—

"1. The conditions under which you write your novels.

"2. How you get your plots and characters.

"3. How you find your titles.

"I was very busy. I was very modest, but the accompanying assurance that an anxious world was on the *qui vive* for the information appealed to my higher self, and I took up my pen and wrote: 1, The conditions under which I write my novels can be better imagined than described; 2, my plots and characters I get from the MSS. submitted to me by young authors, whose clever but crude ideas I hate to see wasted. I always read everything sent to me,



and would advise young authors to encourage younger authors to send them their efforts; 3, as for my titles, they are the only things I work out myself, and you will therefore excuse me if I preserve a measure of reticence as to the method by which I get them."

### MR. R. H. HUTTON.

#### A Journalist in Literature.

BY far the most important and the most interesting article in the *Scottish Review* is Mr. William Wallace's appreciation of the literary work of the editor of the *London Spectator*, "a writer who has been a power in British thought and criticism for at least two generations." Mr. Hutton, says Mr. Wallace, is "to the journalism of the last twenty-five years what Mr. Gladstone—the Mr. Gladstone whom he has loved and lost—has been to the politics of the same period." "And apart altogether from the intrinsic value of his literary, religious and ethical pronouncements, these two volumes of essays ('Criticisms on Contemporary Thought and Thinkers') are of interest, as examples less of the journalism of the present than of the journalism of the future. Mr. Hutton is in spite—or is it in virtue?—of his power as a journalist, one of the preachers of and to the age. But no preacher ever depended less on pose, gesticulation, or pulpit-thumping."

#### A TRUTHFUL AND POINTED WRITER.

Mr. Wallace finds it evident from Mr. Hutton's writings that "among the British thinkers of the past two generations, the late Mr. Maurice and Cardinal Newman, and the happily still living Dr. Martineau, have influenced him most," and says that Mr. Hutton, recalling Mr. W. R. Greg, Mr. Walter Bagehot, and Mr. John Morley, rather than "the hierophants of the New Journalism," has on the spur of the moment said more true and sagacious things with more point than any public writer of the present generation or its predecessor.

#### "A PREACHER IN JOURNALISM."

The following passage puts cogently the gist of Mr. Wallace's able paper: "They have not, it is true, the special and purely literary delicacy which distinguishes Mr. Matthew Arnold's 'Essays in Criticism,' and which mark out their author as the British Erasmus. They do not present that combination of man-of-the-worldliness and culture which make Mr. Leslie Stephen's 'Hours in a Library' a veritable armchair delight. They have none of that delicious pensiveness—the pensiveness of the traveler through life who nevertheless can take his ease and his flask of wine in his inn and admire a golden sunset from his bedroom window, although he knows that the end of his pilgrimage is dusty death—in which Mr. Stevenson's art is seen at its best. Even when he is most touched with religious emotion, Mr. Hutton never rises into that mournful eloquence which fills, as with the swell of an organ, the pages of Mr. Rathbone

Greg's 'Enigmas of Life.' Yet with all their limitations—perhaps on account of them—Mr. Hutton's papers represent at its richest the serious thought of the serious, yet cultured, Englishman (I say Englishman advisedly) who likes to keep abreast of the times, but is incapable of breaking abruptly or irreverently with the past. They represent the cream of the best English Sunday afternoon talk; and, like such talk, it is occupied to a not inconsiderable extent with matters of religion. Mr. Hutton has here been described as a journalist in literature, but not a few readers of his papers will be tempted to say rather that he is a preacher in journalism."

### THE SUPERLATIVELY FEMININE GEORGE MEREDITH.

IN the *Free Review* for August Mr. Ernest Newman devotes twenty pages to the study of George Meredith and his novels.

He says: "Mr. Meredith is always on the woman's side. A lady once told Amiel that he was 'superlatively feminine'; the characterization would apply very accurately to the Meredith of the later novels. 'The Egotist' is so exquisitely delicate an analysis of a woman's feelings in relation to a man who offends, not through overgrossness, but through overrefinement, that one might be reasonably pardoned for supposing the author of it to be a woman. It is noticeable that his last three novels—'The Egotist,' 'Diana,' and 'One of Our Conquerors'—have been mainly a statement of the woman's side of the case, a pleading that could hardly be equalled for force, delicacy, insight and pathos. If you consider the extremely tenuous nature of the interest in 'The Egotist' you will be all the more astonished at the rare psychological ability with which that interest is maintained throughout. We unconsciously become feminine in sensation and emotion in the reading of the novel; we feel something of Clara's subtle, feminine shrinking of the flesh at the approach of Sir Willoughby's caress. In 'Diana' not all the abortive attempts at wit can make us do anything but love and sympathize with the noble woman who has the courage to stand against the masculine grossness of the world; while 'One of Our Conquerors,' which, perverse as it is, contains some of the finest of Mr. Meredith's writing, is planned on large motives and is supremely pathetic in interest. In all these books he achieves his wonderful success because he is 'superlatively feminine.' And reading him in this light one smiles at Diana's story of the girl in her service who had a 'follower.' 'She was a good girl; I was anxious about her, and asked her if she could trust him. 'Oh, yes, ma'am,' she replied, 'I can; he is quite like a female.'" It is sad to think that Mr. Meredith himself, possessing as he does this desirable virtue of being quite like a female, has not yet become a favorite of the sex in England. It may be that the feminine reader is more perplexed at him than the masculine in this respect."

## REMINISCENCES OF JOHN RICHARD GREEN.

THE most readable article in the *Young Man* this month is by Mr. Haweis, who recalls some of the incidents connected with his close intimacy with John Richard Green, the historian, covering the period from 1863 to 1870, when Mr. Haweis was in his first curacy at St. Peter's, Bethnal Green, and the future historian of the English people was incumbent of St. Philip's, Stepney.

When Dr. Tait was Bishop of London he received both Green and Haweis into the ministry: "We were neither of us good candidates, but he was very kind to both of us from the first, and had quite a special affection and admiration for Green, whom he appointed Hon. Librarian at Lambeth, and although Green hardly ever went near the place, Tait sent him a \$250 honorarium at a time when he certainly wanted it, which very much surprised and touched my friend, and he went down the very next Saturday to Lambeth and made himself busy with the books and MSS., showing the Archbishop's guests anything of interest that he could think of. 'But,' he said, 'you know, old boy, knocking about with those sort of fashionable *dilettante* folk isn't in my line, and I shall tell the Archbishop I ain't worth the money and I shall throw it up,' which I believe he did very soon afterward."

## A CANDIDATE FOR ORDERS.

Neither of the two curates agreed with Dr. Tait, either as Bishop or Archbishop—they thought his opinions were generally wrong, his tact and management generally right, but they loved and obeyed him for all that: "Tait officiated for and visited Green at Stepney. He usually referred to us, however, with a certain grim little smile. He remarked to a friend not long before his death that the episcopal examinations failed somehow to test the qualifications of candidates for Holy Orders, since he called to mind that 'two of the strongest horses in his London diocese (Green and myself) had certainly passed two of the worst examinations.' The fact is, I knew my Bible, but was weak in my Greek verbs; Green knew his Greek verbs, but was not strong in the Bible. I believe, too, that our interest in the Thirty-nine Articles and the Athanasian Creed was discovered by the examining chaplain to be lukewarm, a point which was submitted to Tait, but which he refused to take any notice of."

Mr. Haweis received many charming letters from Green. There was one from Mentone, in later days, when the historian saw a good deal of Archbishop Tait. In it he wrote: "It is a great and inspiring spectacle to see me in black tie, wide-awake, brown coat and pepper and salt inexpressibles, walking by the side of the Lord Primate. My object is to convert him to Neology, in which case, there being no provision made for a heretic Archbishop, the Church of England will be in a hole! He can't issue a commission to inquire into his own errors, or sit on himself in the Archies Court, or send himself up to be sat

upon by himself at the Privy Council; consequently everybody will do as seems good in their own eyes."

## A FIGHT WITH GRIM CHOLERA.

During the cholera epidemic in East London the two friends saw a good deal of each other. Of Green's devotion to duty at that time Mr. Haweis writes: "He was devoted and indefatigable. We used to go into the London Hospital together in the morning, and rub the blackened limbs of the cholera patients, which seemed to give them relief. Those piteous wards even now rise vividly before me. I shall never forget that terrible time—the stiffened bodies, so hastily covered; the poor little children sitting up, three and four in a large bed, moaning in the early stages of seizure, and not knowing what ailed them; the long rows of the dying and the dead. Green was perfectly fearless, and kept his head level, and stood to his guns when, I regret to say, many of the East-End clergy found it convenient to go out of town for change of air.

This hand-to-hand fight with death was to me a most exciting spectacle. To get the dead away—to burn the cholera rags and beds—required the utmost vigilance, determination and promptitude. It was almost impossible to get adequate help, but Green went about with me and we did it ourselves, and in those days it was not an uncommon thing to meet Green walking between two loose women of the town, entering house after house, and with their own hands getting the dead out and the rooms deodorized. Green often referred to the noble self-sacrifice of those poor outcast girls, who rallied round their pastor when many respectable folk hung back. He said he could always rely upon them in an emergency for such dangerous work."

## HOW THE "SHORT HISTORY" CAME TO BE WRITTEN.

One day Green unfolded to Haweis his idea of a book on English history, of which he had dreamt since his boyhood: "One night he said to me, 'I don't want to bore you, old fellow, but I should like to read you a few pages of my Plantagenet book. It is Stephen's ride to York. I wonder whether it is really worth much, or whether I shall ever write a book that will be read.' He then read me that brilliant fragment now incorporated with the 'Short History.' From time to time he read me his MSS., and talked wondrously on the Plantagenet Period, which he had made especially his own. He did not at first mean to write anything but the story of the Plantagenets, and the period in which he said the elements of our English people and our English constitution came together. He thought he could do this in about three volumes. But coming across Mr. Macmillan, the publisher, he was persuaded to take a wider sweep, which resulted in the matchless little book, the 'Short History.' We owe this entirely to Macmillan. Its cheapness we owe entirely to Green himself. The publisher wanted a much more expensive book, but Green insisted upon keeping down the price, and the result justified his resolve. In a very

short time 80,000 copies were disposed of. It was a little annuity to him as long as he lived, and its sale has been steady ever since."

### THE BIBLE AND THE MONUMENTS.

#### What Is Proved and What Is Not.

IN the *Edinburgh Review* a writer endeavors to sum up the net result of the addition to our knowledge by the recent discoveries of tablets and monuments which throw light upon the Old Testament history. The reviewer says that the external sources of confirmation for the history of Israel have become numerous and conclusive, but probably we do not possess a tenth of the information which will hereafter be gathered by prosecuting the same line of research. He is careful, however, to warn us that the discoveries up to the present time are far from verifying the whole of the Bible narratives: "But it is necessary to be entirely honest in stating what the monuments do not record, and in estimating the character of the legends which we meet in cuneiform tablets. The Assyrians, like the Hebrews, believed in an underworld of the dead, and in angel messengers from Heaven. They, too, had prophets and seers; they saw visions and dreamed dreams. They told wonderful tales of miracles which the gods had wrought in the former days, though these never enter into the contemporary history of their victories. The Persians believed in ancient heroes who crossed great rivers dryshod; in a prophet who received from God a Divine Law on the summit of the Holy Mount; and in other heroes at whose command the sun stood still in Heaven. We read of these things in the Avesta; and in later Persian works we read of a future Messiah, of a Resurrection of the Just, of a time of trouble and of future triumph for the pious. The cosmogony of Persia is not the only point of contact between Hebrew and Aryan beliefs. The figure of Satan, which appears in the Bible only in works of the Persian period, formed a most important element in the Mazdean religion.

#### WHAT THE MONUMENTS DO NOT EXPLAIN.

"The monuments have as yet told us nothing of an Eden or of the Fall of Man; but they have transferred the infant hero floating in his bulrush cradle from the Nile to the Euphrates; and this story is also found in the *Zendavesta* at a later date. No monuments as yet speak of the Exodus; no records of Moses, or David or Solomon have been found. The earliest known notice of the Hebrews (unless they appear in the Tell el Amarna tablets) belongs to the period of their later kings. It is from their own monuments in the future that we must hope to learn more. The cuneiform tablets and the Moabite Stone show that not only was Jehovah the sacred name among Hebrews in the ninth century, B. C., but that it was also widely used in Syria and Assyria from about the same period.

"Nor do the monuments help us to explain difficulties in the Old Testament where these are internal.

The chronological errors of the Book of Kings (as they may be justly called on the evidence of self-conflicting statements) may easily have arisen in copying, during the lapse of centuries; but the historical difficulties of some of the later books, especially Esther, Daniel, Ezra and Nehemiah, are not so easily explained. Fresh light may be thrown on them by future discovery."

### MR. GLADSTONE'S PLEA FOR HERESY AND SCHISM.

ONE of the most widely talked about articles of the month is that by Mr. Gladstone in the *Nineteenth Century* on "Heresy and Schism." Mr. Gladstone in his life has played many parts, but few even of those who believed him capable of explaining away anything would have ventured to have anticipated that he would have closed his career by publishing a plea in extenuation of heresy and schism. Even those who entirely agree with all that he says in vindication of heretics and schismatics, will marvel that it should have been left to so staunch a defender of the Anglican orthodoxy to discover in his closing years the virtues which are often described as if they were deadly sins.

#### THE LEADING CASE OF IDOLATRY AND USURY.

He begins boldly and characteristically. He says that the interdiction upon idolatry and the making of graven images, which was so peremptorily expressed in the Old Testament, is no longer regarded as a sin by the Church, which fills its sacred fane with graven images, the Ten Commandments notwithstanding. Further he points out that the Old Testament was equally categorical in its denunciation of the system of usury, whereas usury under the credit system has become the very basis of society. Then he asks, if idolatry and usury can find salvation, why not heresy and schism? and once started on this tack, he soon has abundant opportunity to prove that nowadays it is almost impossible for any one to be either a heretic or a schismatic in the sense in which those words were used by the early Church. Circumstances have changed, and with them the comparative gravity of the offense denounced by the early writers. Heresy and schism have come into the Church, and have come to stay.

#### DIVISION PART OF THE DIVINE ORDER.

The divisions of Christendom perpetuated now for centuries, and in the case of the Eastern Church for more than a thousand years, suggest that they indeed form part of the Divine order:

"It may in the first place be said that I am playing with edge tools; that the record of Scripture is plain and strong, written on the sacred page as in characters of fire. Do not, it will be said, attenuate, do not explain away, a teaching which is Divine. You are tempting your fellow-creatures to walk in slippery paths, and if they should fall you will have incurred no small responsibility.



"My reply is as follows: In the cases of idolatry and of usury, I have sought to follow the guidance of Scripture itself; and, it should be remembered, that Scripture is not a stereotype projected into the world at a given time and place, but is a record of comprehensive and progressive teaching, applicable to a nature set under providential discipline, observant of its wants which must vary with its growth, and adapting thereto in the most careful manner, its provisions.

"What I have attempted is, to distinguish between the facts of heresy and schism as they stood in the Apostolic age, and the corresponding facts as they present themselves to us at a period when the ark of God has weathered eighteen hundred years of change-ful sea and sky."

#### DISSENT PROVED BY ITS FRUITS.

Mr. Gladstone vindicates heresy by pointing to the fact that, by the evangelical precept, by their fruits shall ye know them, heresies have by no means borne only thorns and thistles. The following passage concerning Nonconformists, and the part they have played in Christianizing politics, will be read with considerable bitterness in the pale of Mr. Gladstone's own communion:

"I must admit that, at periods not wholly beyond my memory, and in appreciably large portions of the country, it has appeared as if the hands principally charged with the training of souls for God were the hands mainly or only of Nonconformists. If in the abstract it be difficult to find justification for English Nonconformity, yet when we view it as a fact it must surely command our respect and sympathy. If so we cannot dare to curse what God seems in many ways to have blessed and honored, in electing it to perform duties neglected by others, and in emboldening it to take a forward part, not limited to our narrow shores, on behalf of the broadest interests of Christianity. Here, indeed, I may speak as one who in some degree at least knows that whereof he is talking. I have seen and known and but too easily could quote the cases, in which the Christian side of political controversies has been largely made over by the members of the English Church to the championship of Nonconformists. I take it for example to be beyond all question that, had the matter depended wholly on the sentiment and action of the National Church, the act for the extinction of negro slavery would not have been passed so soon as in the year 1833."

#### ITS TESTIMONY TO THE TRINITY.

Then, again, Mr. Gladstone finds a wonderful argument in favor of the Christian religion from the unity with which its central principles are held, notwithstanding the innumerable differences which divide Christendom. He points out that the Latin, the Eastern, and the Reformed Churches, divided though they are into innumerable sects, nevertheless testify with one voice as to the essential tenets of Christianity. He says: "The tenets upon which these dis-

sonant and conflicting bodies are agreed are the great central tenets of the Holy Trinity and of the incarnation of our Lord. But these constitute the very kernel of the whole Gospel. Everything besides that clusters round them, including the doctrines respecting the Church, the Ministry, the Sacraments, the Communion of Saints and the great facts of eschatology, is only developments which have been embodied in the historic Christianity of the past, as auxiliary to the great central purpose of Redemption; that original promise which was vouchsafed to sinful man at the outset of his sad experience, and which was duly accomplished when the fullness of time had come.

"If, then, the Christian Church has sustained heavy loss through its divisions in the weight of its testimonials, and in its aggressive powers as against the world, I would still ask whether she may not, in the good providence of God, have received a suitable, perhaps a preponderating, compensation, in the accordant witness of all Christendom, to the truths that our religion is the religion of the God-Man, and that Jesus Christ is come in the flesh?"

All this is plain enough, but the reader feels less sure where he is standing when he comes to Mr. Gladstone's remarks upon undenominational religion.

"The Church, disabled and discredited by her divisions, has found it impracticable to assert herself as the universal guide. Among the fragments of the body, a certain number have special affinities, and in particular regions or conjunctures of circumstances it would be very easy to frame an undenominational religion much to their liking, divested of many salient points needful in the view of historic Christendom for a complete Christianity. Such a scheme the State might be tempted to authorize by law in public elementary teaching, may, to arm it with exclusive and prohibitory powers as against other and more developed methods which the human conscience, sole legitimate arbiter in these matters, together with the Spirit of God, may have devised for itself in the more or less successful effort to obtain this guidance. It is in this direction that we have recently been moving, and the motion is toward a point where a danger signal is already lifted. Such an undenominational religion as this could have no promise of permanence. None from authority, for the assumed right to give it is the negation of all authority. None from piety, for it involves at the very outset the surrender of the work of the Divine kingdom into the hands of the civil ruler. None from policy, because any and every change that may take place in the sense of the constituent bodies, or any among them, will supply for each successive change precisely the same warrant as was the groundwork of the original proceeding. Whatever happens, let Christianity keep its own acts to its own agents, and not make them over to hands which would justly be deemed profane and sacrilegious when they came to trespass on the province of the sanctuary."



## MR. GLADSTONE'S HANDWRITING.

BY the courtesy of the editor of the *Strand Magazine* we are enabled to reproduce the most interesting of the many facsimiles which accompany Mr. Holt Schooling's article upon the handwriting of the ex-Premier. No less than thirty-two signatures and letters are reproduced in the article, representing all the stages of his life, from the notes on the fly-leaf of the *Virgil* which he used at Eton (*ætat* 12) to a letter

*My dear Sir Robert Peel*

*Can you spare even  
two minutes on a Mint  
matter which will be much  
easily disposed of if we?  
Yours faithfully*

*W. Gladstone*

written on March 19 of the present year. The accompanying letter was written on January 17, 1844, in Mr. Gladstone's thirty-fourth year, when he was at the Board of Trade. It was sent by hand to Sir Robert Peel, who returned it, writing on the back: "My dear Gladstone,—I shall be very glad to see you now on Mint matters, and then to fix a time to see you on some other matters.—R. P."

## HINTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

THE *Young Woman* is an average number, the best article in which is from the pen of Miss Friederichs, on "Traveling as a Fine Art." Her "hints for the holidays" may be roughly summarized thus:

## WHAT NOT TO DO.

"Don't take your holidays like a doctor's prescription, not because you like it, but merely because 'a change will do you good.'

"Don't enjoy your holiday for the time being, and then forget all about it.

"Don't 'travel abroad' merely because it is a part of your society education, like step-dancing and short curtses.

"Don't jump into the night express and travel all the way to your destination without once stopping to see the beauties by the way.

"Don't grumble when it rains; no one can help it.

## HOW TO DO IT.

"Select that which is best, see and enjoy that, and anticipate the joys that are to come.

"If you are going to Switzerland, don't rush from London to Lucerne, but stop somewhere on the threshold of Switzerland.

"Be pleased even with little things—that is with details.

"Be satisfied with a long morning tramp in the mountain air; rest in the afternoon.

"Read up about your route of travel, and about your special holiday haunts. Talk to others about them; think of them, dream of them, beforehand. The pleasure of anticipation is greater even than the pleasure of remembering.

"Take your holiday back with you. Store the reminiscences of it up in your head and in your heart; recall, when life is dull, or rainy, or foggy, or stormy, the happy days abroad.

"And be thankful."

## IN PRAISE OF WALKING.

IN the August *Century* Eugene Lamb Richards celebrates the exercise of walking, under the title, "Walking as a Pastime," and makes a very pleasant sketch of the incidents and pleasant places in which some of his tramps have led him. Of the general benefits of walking as a means of recreation, Mr. Richards says: "This mode of travel, besides being independent, has other advantages. No great preparations are needed for a trip. A vacation of a few days can be utilized by a man's swinging his pack on his back, and going off into the country. Owing to the continual change of abiding place, in three days, it often seems as if the traveler had been absent a week.

"Another advantage is the light expense. In all other traveling trips the cost of mere locomotion is a great item. By walking, the change from place to place is made without paying any railroad or steamship fares, without paying any expressmen or hackmen, and without any of those unavoidable expenses which often make the cost of a trip a matter of anxious thought.

"The greatest advantage is the tonic effect on the body and mind. This is due to the freedom from care and to the natural life—the continual exercise in the open air, which stimulates the appetite, and causes a great demand for food. The amount of food consumed on one of these trips is generally three times what is taken at home. The stimulating action on the skin, by the constant flushing of the pores in consequence of the exercise, and the baths required to keep one clean, bring into a state of healthy activity a part of one's system generally neglected by those living sedentary lives. In the coldest winter weather I often find, on closing a day's tramp, that my undergarments are wet with perspiration. Then, too, fatigue brings good sleep. Thus, with exercise, good food, free perspiration in fresh air and plenty of sleep, a man takes nature's best tonics.

"It must not be supposed that these tramps exercise only the legs and feet. If one carries a pack, the upper part of the body, and especially the muscles which hold the shoulder-blades, are thoroughly exer-

cised. The back and the abdomen come in for their share, so that when the trip is over, and one goes about without his pack, it is not very hard to walk erect.

"If a man wishes to begin the practice of tramping, I should advise him to take at first daily walks of at least four miles. After a little hardening of the muscles in this way he should try the experiment of going for the whole day with a bag or knapsack; and, after a week or more, for two or three days. With this preliminary training the candidate for walking will be ready for a longer tramp. But, above all things, let the beginner not do too much at once. After tasting the good effects of walking, I am quite sure that if a man has any love for nature in his soul, and any admiration for the beauties of scenery, he will not willingly forego the pleasure of tramping whenever he has opportunity to enjoy it.

"Walking is a natural exercise. It is one which can be taken at any time. It is not like other exercises, in which there is danger of hurts or strain. The fatigue which walking brings on is a natural fatigue, if regularly followed. It strengthens the digestive organs. It drives the blood away from the tired brain, and is one of the best cures for nervousness."

#### THE LAYING OUT OF A CITY.

THE *Architectural Review* contains an article by Sylvester Baxter entitled "The Growth of a City," in which the writer bewails the short-sighted policy which has hitherto directed the laying out of city streets.

##### THE PHILADELPHIA TYPE.

Philadelphia has furnished the type for street planning in nearly all our American cities. This is the rectangular or gridiron type which the writer considers "the most inconvenient and unsatisfactory form possible." It is wasteful of energy in permitting direct travel between points only in two directions—north and south, and east and west—assuming that the streets run, as they usually do, toward the four cardinal points. But it is quite as important that there should be direct communication between other sections of a city—say northeast and southwest—and possibly more so. Such a plan makes communication very circuitous, however, between such points."

##### THE RADIAL SYSTEM.

Mr. Baxter finds the ideal type in Carlsruhe, the capital of the grand duchy of Baden. Here "the ducal palace, with its grounds, forms the point of departure for a system of streets that radiate in all directions. As the city lies only in front of the palace, with parks, gardens and a public forest occupying the rest of the area, the municipal plan is strikingly like a fan in shape."

His radial system affords easy and direct communication between all parts of the city, and is excellently adapted to the level regions of our own West, with this modification, that the city should surround the

public buildings on all sides. The result would be a series of concentric circles intersected by diverging radii meeting in a common centre at which would stand the public buildings, city hall, state house, or what not. The convenience of such a plan is apparent.

#### HAPPY ACCIDENTS.

Boston furnishes an example of the fact that the unconscious instincts of the people may obtain better results than elaborate but arbitrary engineering. Intricate and confusing as the Boston plan or lack of plan is to the stranger, it yet furnishes the initiated with innumerable short cuts to any desired point, besides giving a general picturesque effect to the city, and affording many architectural opportunities.

#### OUR ANNUAL ASH-HEAP.

EVERY one knows that the annual loss of property by fire is enormous, yet it seems incredible that our last year's ash-heap represents a waste of \$150,000,000. This is the amount as computed by Mr. Edward Atkinson in the opening article of the *Engineering Magazine*. Even these figures do not set forth adequately the total loss on account of fire. In order to ascertain the true measure of the fire tax, for the year 1893, we must add some \$60,000,000 or \$70,000,000 as the cost of sustaining insurance companies, by which a part of the loss is distributed throughout the community. To this again must be added the cost of sustaining the fire department, about \$25,000,000. So, then, according to these estimates, the full measure of the fire tax during the year cannot have been less than \$250,000,000. "That," exclaims Mr. Atkinson, "is the penalty we pay for ignorance, stupidity, carelessness and crime, for which the responsibility must be distributed mainly among owners of buildings, though shared in part by occupants, architects and builders."

The best remedy for this destruction, of course, would be the building of nothing but fire-proof structures, but it may be remedied in a large measure without the excessive cost of fire-proof construction, Mr. Atkinson suggests, by the adoption of slow burning methods of construction. Such methods have been in use for a long time in the Eastern States, and have been widely extended of late throughout the West. Mr. Atkinson then proceeds to give in detail what he regards as the proper method of construction on the slow-burning principle, the chief motive of which in general is to secure the maximum of well-diffused light, the free circulation of air, and the best ventilation, coupled with immunity from danger of loss by fire so far as that can possibly be accomplished without excessive cost. All of these points must of necessity be secured at the minimum of cost. Mr. Atkinson asserts that it has been shown by experience that buildings constructed on these lines cost less per square foot of floor than those which are devised on the methods known as "combustible architecture."

## A CHAT WITH A "SOCIETY" PHOTOGRAPHER.

## How Royalties and Others are "Taken."

THERE is an interview (illustrated with numerous pictures) in the *Woman at Home*, in which the well-known society photographer, Count Ostroróg, better known as "Walery," gives some interesting particulars about himself and his sitters: "My father, the late Count Ostroróg, at an early age held a captaincy in the Russian Imperial Guard. At the outbreak of the Crimean war he became aid-de-camp to General Count Zamoiski, who had formed a body of Polish Lancers, and in this capacity he served with the British army throughout the campaign, at its conclusion coming to England. At this period he was in very straitened circumstances, as the whole of his property in his native land, Poland, had been confiscated by the Russian government during the rebellion. Under these conditions he had to set his wits to work to obtain a means of livelihood. Being an exceedingly ingenious man and a good musician he succeeded in perfecting an invention for using percussion in organs, the patent of which he eventually sold for a small sum, and with the proceeds opened a photographic studio in Marseilles, and here he remained until after the Franco-German war, when he opened a studio in Paris, quite revolutionizing photography in that city.

"The failure of the Union Général ruined him almost entirely in a few months, and having sold his three beautiful villas at Nice to Baron Reuter, he, with the money obtained by the sale, opened in 1884 a small studio in Conduit street, his original intention being to direct his energies solely to the production of enamels on copper; but finding this particular line of art not sufficiently remunerative, he had again to turn his attention to portraiture. His skill soon won royal patronage, and in 1886 he transferred his studio to the present house, 164 Regent street.

"As to myself," continued the Count, "I was born in England, spending my early years in Poland. In 1871 I was in Paris during the Commune, afterward coming to England and studying at Woolwich, where I subsequently obtained my commission in the Royal Artillery. It was my father's intention that I should remain in the service, but I could not bear the idea of his struggling without my assistance, and so I resigned my commission, not without a severe pang, as I was devoted to the army. I then spent two years of hard work studying under an eminent chemist in Paris, thus learning all the technicalities of portraiture as well as every other branch of photography. I then joined my father. It was a few years later, upon my return from South Africa, where I had spent a holiday with camera and surveying instruments in Natal and Zululand, that I had the misfortune to lose my father, since which time the business has been under my management."

"I believe you have a great deal of trouble with some sitters, have you not?" I queried.

"Yes!" answered Count Ostroróg, "I should think we have. People will not sit as they are asked; they get nervous and excited. So many people say, 'Why do you place us in such awkward positions? let us sit naturally,' forgetting that if we allowed them to sit as they consider naturally, in all probability every part of their body, except the head, would be more or less out of focus. Then there is a stock phrase among sitters; how it could have originated I cannot conceive; it never strikes me as either being clever or humorous, and I have heard it so often I am a little weary of it. A sitter will come in and say, 'I hate having my portrait taken. I would far rather have a tooth out.' Then a man will rush in saying, 'I have been bored to death by my friends and relatives to have my portrait taken. I have to catch a train in ten minutes, and I should like to be taken in three or four positions, so fire away.' He will then fling himself into a chair, and I take him, and I am bound to own, often with the most excellent results. Then there is another class of man who will come in and say, 'Now look here, I want to be taken naturally, don't you know; none of your stiff positions for me.' 'Certainly,' I answer; 'you place yourself as you like, and then if you will allow me I will place you as I think correct, and take one photo each way.' It is almost needless to add how disappointed the man invariably is with the result of what he conceived to be an extremely natural attitude."

"Whom do you consider the more troublesome sitters, ladies or gentlemen?"

"Men are by far and away the more fussy. I can assure you a man will often fidget twice as much over the arrangement of his tie as a woman will over her dress."

"I believe you have photographed members of the Royal Family?" I said.

"Yes, we have taken nearly all their portraits, I believe. Her Majesty the Queen will communicate with us, fixing a date. Upon the day appointed we proceed with a camera, backgrounds, etc., to Windsor, where Her Majesty is photographed in a studio, which was, I believe, originally used by the late Prince Consort, one of whose hobbies was photography. Some photographers have three or four cameras going at once, so that they may be sure of the result, but we have never had more than one. Her Majesty is an excellent sitter, most gracious, kind and considerate. The Princess of Wales always makes an admirable photograph, although she is taken under the most disadvantageous circumstances possible; at Marlborough House there is absolutely no suitable place for portrait taking, the only spot where sufficient light can be obtained for the purpose is upon a sort of veranda. But, as I before remarked, the Princess always makes a good photograph; her features are so regular and so peculiarly adapted to portraiture that it would be almost impossible to produce a bad picture. The Duke of Connaught is one of the few members of the Royal Family who have honored us with sittings at our studio."

## THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

### THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

"THE RESOURCES OF THE SOUTH," by Secretary Hoke Smith; "Civil Wars in South America," by the Argentine Minister; "How to Purify Legislation," by Senator Allen, and "The Lesson of the Strikes," by Samuel Gompers, have been reviewed in another department.

Sir John E. Gorst, in an article on "English Workmen and Their Political Friends," declares that no independent Labor party exists at present in the House of Commons. "The name is usurped by a section of the supporters of Government who take advantage of their position as trades-union leaders to claim the working-class vote for the party to which they belong. They have no definite policy upon which they are all agreed, and they must on critical occasions postpone the interests of labor to those of the Government, or the party to which they are attached would cast them out."

The Hon. Hannis Taylor, in an article on the House of Representatives, argues for the adoption of the "Cabinet System," in a modified form. He would give members of the cabinet the privilege of submitting and debating measures, but not of voting on them.

The second of Mark Twain's papers in defense of Harriet Shelley appears in this number of the *Review*.

### THE FORUM.

"PRINCIPLES INVOLVED IN THE RECENT STRIKE," by Mr. D. McGregor Means; "Punishment of Anarchists," by Henry Holt; and "Legalized Plunder of Railroad Properties," by Isaac L. Rice, are the subjects of articles reviewed elsewhere in this number.

Mr. John Brooks Leavitt writes on the "Criminal Degradation of New York Citizenship," referring particularly to the revelations in the Senate police investigation, and Henry Charles Lea discusses "The Increase of Crime, and Positivist Criminology."

"American literature must be faithful to American conditions" is the opening sentence which strikes the keynote of Hamlin Garland's brief study of those conditions. The paper is a plea for "veritism," which is Mr. Garland's substitute for realism.

President Hall's plea for the new psychology as a basis of education is supplemented by Professor Scripture's description of laboratory methods in mind-study.

Price Collier tells us how Englishmen spend their money, while Mr. H. K. Carroll explains how well American preachers are paid. "The larger incomes of pastors compare very favorably with the salaries of judges. There are more pastors than judges with \$10,000 a year. There are several who receive more than the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court (\$10,500). Cabinet officers receive only \$8,000 each; only three governors of States receive \$10,000 each; while other State officers and members of the State judiciary are generally less liberally paid. A number of college presidents receive \$10,000 each; but none of the professors receive as much as \$6,000, while some have to be content with \$500 or even less. It must be said that there is a better prospect for

the young man who enters the ministry than for him who makes teaching his profession."

### THE ARENA.

THE most prominent feature of the August *Arena* is the illustrated article on "Male and Female Attire in Various Nations and Ages," by Ellen Battelle Dietrick.

The Rev. M. J. Savage has a thoughtful paper on "The Present Conflict for a Larger Life in the Social World." The editor, Mr. B. O. Flower, in an article on "A Light in the East," reviews certain aspects of civilization under the Caesars, and finds that "the message which this age brings to us, instead of being a wail of despair, is at once a lesson and an evangel because it gives to the ripper judgment and more developed soul life of the present time the golden key to progress, felicity and concord."

A full bibliography of prison reform is given for the use of "Unions for Practical Progress."

### AMERICAN JOURNAL OF POLITICS.

THE quality of the articles appearing in this periodical is distinctly improving from month to month. Fewer articles are published in each number, but those few are for the most part ably written and well within the province of a review of this character. In another department we have quoted from the symposium on "Civics in the Public Schools," in the August number. In the same number Dr. Hale writes on the "Abolition of Pauperism" (which he carefully distinguishes from poverty); Henry Budd discusses the "Limits of Party Obligation," laying much stress on the separation of municipal from general elections; Dr. Eliot Gorton treats of "Insane Hospitals"; W. L. Sheldon writes on the "Place of the Labor Leader"; T. Burke Grant describes the town of Pullman, and Alfred H. Love opposes military instruction in schools and colleges.

### THE SOCIAL ECONOMIST.

THIS journal devotes several of its opening pages to an examination of the bill introduced in Congress by the Hon. J. H. Walker, of Massachusetts, to provide all banks with new circulating notes. The editor believes that the bill aims in the right direction in its effort to "set banking free on the basis of coin redemption."

An article on "The State and Social Law of Strikes" calls attention to the theory of the English law against criminal conspiracies as stated by Jevons.

"This is, that a course of action which may be harmless when pursued by one person singly, or by any number of persons who will be likely, without preconceived agreement, to pursue it at any one time, may be criminal when numbers conspire together to do the same act at one time, in order to control by physical obstruction some business which they do not own and have no moral right to control. Thus one depositor may withdraw his account from a bank with perfect right. But if by concerted action 20,000 depositors conspire to withdraw their deposits on the same day in order to break the bank, Mr.



Jevons holds the act should be considered a criminal conspiracy. So two persons may meet to carry a petition to Parliament and may both be armed, but if, as in Lord George Gordon's case, many thousands conspire to unite in such an act, that which would be innocent if done by one may become criminal if done in concert by many."

#### THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

ONE of the most interesting, although the shortest, articles in the magazine is the very spirited protest by the Rev. Mr. Case, the vicar of Tudley, Tonbridge, against the prevalent disposition to ascribe all the virtue to the North of England, and all the weakness to the South. Mr. Case's case would be stronger if he had not to rely so much upon past history. "Has the southern half of England been barren of great men? Again we are forced into boasting. Let us see. In active life Wolsey, Burleigh, Pym, Hampden, Eliot, Oliver Cromwell, Sidney, Vane (in this context let me point out that Wentworth was from Yorkshire), Walpole, Pitt—all these and a host of others whom we despised Southerners reared and trained, whom we saw in their times of hope and prosperity, and out of the often sad and sometimes tragic web of whose lives we learnt the sacrifices and heartbreakings of political life. In arms and adventure, Raleigh, Drake and Grenville; again the great Oliver, Blake, Clive and Nelson. In letters, Shakespeare, Milton, not to mention numbers of other men who have a place in the Temple of Fame—Bunyan, Pope, Dryden, Locke, Addison, Cowper, Johnson, Coleridge. Last, in science, Harvey, Bacon, Newton. Be silent, ye that speak of England as if England south of Trent had yielded no valuable elements to our national life. The facts are all the other way. In political training we are far in the van. National defense has always been in our hands, for hundreds of years almost entirely; and even now we yield most men to the Army and Navy. Our roll of fame is unrivaled."

#### A GOOD WORD FOR SIBERIAN PRISONS.

Mr. T. D. Rees, in a paper on "The Outskirts of Europe," puts in a word which may be commended to Mr. George Kennan and his sympathizers. Mr. Rees says: "Siberia is a dreary country, but the fate of the exile is infinitely preferable to that of close prisoners in the most admirable of European jails. The Russians are naturally a kind-hearted and easy-going people; even their enemies allow this. Why, then, in the name of wonder, should it be believed that they habitually ill-treat their prisoners? For my part, I do not believe they do. I have only inquired from convicts, ex-convicts and free inhabitants of Siberia, but surely theirs is excellent evidence."

#### THE CONDITION OF ENGLISH WORKING WOMEN.

Miss Dendy has an article based upon the report of the Royal Commission on Labor as to the conditions under which women have to do their work. Miss Dendy speaks very strongly as to the scandalous manner in which many employers neglect the conditions which are indispensable to the health and morality of their employes. "It is where we read of conditions which are beyond doubt within the control of those concerned that our pity and indignation are aroused. We can forgive the most inveterate abusers of employers; we can look leniently upon the wildest schemes of socialism; we can almost find it in our hearts to seek excuses for anarchists themselves when we reflect upon the cold-blooded indifference to suffering, the hard-hearted brutality of employers, which

is depicted in the sober evidence of the pages before us." To justify the use of epithets she quotes a few more instances, though for the worst she refers readers to the report itself.

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Atkinson writes upon "Colliery Explosions and Coal Dust." Mr. Eccles has a few pages in which he gives advice to the sleepless, which it is to be feared those unfortunates will read without discovering the treatment which will close their too wakeful lids. St. Loe Strachey has a literary article upon the heroic couplet, and the Colonial Treasurer of the Straits Settlements touches upon the fatal subject of the currency in his paper on "Debased Silver and British Trade." Mr. Francis Galton presents a paper upon "Religion and Human Evolution," suggested by Mr. Kidd's book. Mr. A. C. Benson writes a short poem on the English shell which is said to have exploded at Sebastopol last year, when a Russian peasant unearthed it, notwithstanding that it had lain in the ground since the great siege.

#### THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

WE have noticed elsewhere Lord Farrar's paper on "Sir William Harcourt's Budget," and Sir George Grey's talk about "The Federation of the English-Speaking People."

#### THE TRUE POLICY OF LABOR.

Mr. Clem Edwards after discussing this question, "The True Policy of Labor in England," comes to the following conclusions: "Under existing circumstances, I think the wise and practicable policy, and the one which is rapidly commending itself to the intelligent men in the labor movement, is to secure the promotion of a labor candidate, with the full backing of all Labor and Progressive bodies if possible. Failing this, then, to secure the selection of a satisfactory Progressive. Where this even is impossible, then to squeeze both candidates to the utmost. Only under the gravest and most exceptional circumstances ought advice to abstain to be tolerated."

#### THE POPE AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

The author of "The Policy of the Pope" has a remarkable article in which he sets forth the reasons which justify his belief that the present Pope with all his virtues is destroying the religious liberties of Catholics. He maintains that Leo XIII has established an orthodox Catholic chemistry which has become the official and obligatory teaching in all Catholic schools, colleges, seminaries and universities. It is not only in chemistry that orthodoxy is intruding its authority, but still more in biblical criticism. The Abbé Loisy, the pride of the French Church and the only Catholic biblical scholar in France, has been expelled from the university, and compelled to discontinue the publication of his *Biblical Review*. The writer says: "Such are some of the earliest fruits of the new papalotrous and dogmatic movement, which—I say it with sorrow and hesitation—bears the same relation to pure Christianity that the coarse mechanical Lamaism of Mongolia and Tibet bears to the simple and elevating teachings of Buddha. Left to develop on these lines, our Church must inevitably degenerate into a vast asylum for the mentally blind, and Catholicism, like nationality, would become a mere accident of birth. For what man of normal faculties and average education could possibly acquiesce in the preposterous claims which are now being put forward all over the Catholic Continent?"

## THE NEW REVIEW.

MR. HENNIKER HEATON has an interesting summary of the marriage and divorce laws of the world, from which it would seem that there are more divorces now in France than in Germany, but the United States still leads the way. He says: "In 1885 the number of divorces granted was, in the United States, 23,472; in Switzerland, 920; in Denmark, 635; in France, 6,245; in Germany, 6,161; in Roumania, 541; in Holland, 339; in Austria, 1,178; in Belgium, 290; in Norway and Sweden, 297; in Australasia, 95; in Russia, 1,789; in Italy, 556; in Great Britain and Ireland, 508; and in Canada, 12."

## THE EVIL EVOLUTION OF THE FIN DE SIÈCLE.

Mrs. Sparrow has an extremely interesting paper upon the Doss-House Girl. The paper is not only interesting but alarming. Mrs. Sparrow, who says that English women are more and more revolting against the restraints of home, and this is visible in the enormous increase of the numbers of women who habitually live in common lodging houses. The shiftless, irresponsible life which the inmates lead seems to be in accordance with the restlessness pervading every rank. A home is no longer the aim and ambition of the working woman of England, we are told; she aspires to lead a hand-to-mouth existence.

## THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE first article in the *Nineteenth Century* is Mr. Gladstone's disquisition concerning Heresy and Schism, which is noted elsewhere. Among the other articles there are several of considerable interest, and the number altogether is full of life and vigor.

## THE MUD-SMEARED TREES OF BEHAR.

Mr. W. Egerton, a young civil servant in Behar, sets forth the result of his investigations as to the mysterious marking of the mango trees of Behar. He maintains that it is ridiculous to say that the marking was due to animals. He believes that it was done by the religious sect of the Sadhus. He says: "My opinion, after inquiry on all sides, is that the marking is a purely religious matter, and has no political significance whatever."

"A non-official of long experience and greatly respected by the people residing on the direct road to Janakpur questioned many Sadhus on their way to and from the shrine. They one and all said, 'The mud-mark is nothing; it is only an invitation to us Sadhus to go to the great Janakpur mela later on.' There is no reason why the Sadhus should have vouchsafed this information if it was untrue."

## THE MEDIEVAL CITY.

Prince Krapotkin, in an article, "Mutual Aid in a Medieval City," devotes a great deal of research and displays his usual array of learning in illuminating the obscure features of city life in the Middle Ages. It is impossible to summarize his paper, but the following passages comprise some of his conclusions:

"The mediæval city thus appears as a double federation: of all householders united into small territorial unions—the street, the parish, the section—and of individuals united by oath into guilds according to their professions, the former being a product of the village-community origin of the city, while the second is a subsequent growth called to life by new conditions. To guarantee liberty, self-administration and peace was the chief aim of the mediæval city; and labor, as we shall presently see when speaking of the craft guilds, was its

chief foundation. But 'production' did not absorb the whole attention of the mediæval economist.

"In short, the more we begin to know the mediæval city the more we see that it was not simply a political organization for the protection of certain political liberties. It was an attempt at organizing, on a much grander scale than in a village community, a close union for mutual aid and support, for consumption and production, and for social life altogether, without imposing upon men the fetters of the State, but giving full liberty of expression to the creative genius of each separate group of individuals in art, crafts, science, commerce and political organization."

## THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* does not contain any articles calling for special remark.

Mr. H. H. Johnston has a brief paper upon the "Boers at Home." It is a sensible plea for good relations between the Dutch and the English in South Africa. The following is his estimate of the Boers: "So far as my personal observation goes, the Boers are a very temperate people. There is not to be met with among them the over-indulgence in alcohol which is such a depressingly frequent failing of the English in South Africa. Neither should I call the Boers quarrelsome, though they are very often surly in demeanor. But they have a quiet self-possession and self-restraint which the more boisterous English pioneer might advantageously copy. As regards their sexual morality they are no better and no worse than any other white race living a large life in a warm climate among a servile population."

"The Boers are fiercely Calvinistic; their form of Christianity is harsher than the harshest Presbyterianism; they are great Sabbatarians, and their religious services are gloomy beyond belief, consisting of dreary prayers, lengthy psalms sung to dreary chants, interminable sermons, and readings from the sternest portions of scripture. The Boers simply worship the Old Testament, the study of which has become almost a craze among them, to such an extent that they identify themselves with the children of Israel."

Mr. Johnston admits that they believe in slavery, and that their treatment of the natives has been bad. All that he can say is that so long as the natives obey them they are not treated with deliberate unkindness.

## A LABOR SETTLEMENT IN AUSTRALIA.

Miss Harkness describes a visit which she paid to a somewhat badly managed labor settlement in the neighborhood of Sydney. She says that Labor Settlements are now springing up all over Australia in order to get the unemployed back to the land. Five are in process of formation in South Australia. New South Wales has three and Victoria is the mother of such experiments.

## THE GOLD STANDARD.

Mr. Brooks Adams contributes a historical survey of the Currency Question from the point of view of a bimetallicist. It is one of those articles which, like Mr. Moreton Frewen's conversations, lead the reader to exclaim, "Almost thou persuadest me to be a Bimetallicist!" Mr. Adams thus sums up the conclusion of his article: "Approached thus, from the historical standpoint, the evidence seems conclusive that the disease which is devouring the world is an appreciating debt, and if this be true it is a disease which does not admit of a local remedy. So long as the obligation of contracts is unimpaired, the mere passage of a country from a gold basis to a basis of

silver or paper does not appear to afford relief. India, Russia and Italy are as hard pressed as Australia or the United States. If a single nation is to free itself from the common lot it must be by the repudiation of gold debts. Therefore the re-establishment of an elastic currency by the restoration of silver to its ancient place, through international agreement, is the best hope for the world, though probably, even with silver freely coined at the old ratio of  $15\frac{1}{4}$  to 1, contraction would still go on in a mitigated form."

#### THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

THE *Edinburgh Review* contains many articles of good general interest, but very few which call for any special notice. We have quoted elsewhere the tribute paid to Dean Stanley, and also the summing-up of "The Verdict of the Monuments."

The article on "Death in Classical Antiquity" is not very satisfying. The writer makes a rapid survey, from which he concludes: "That the most varied ideas about the future life existed among the Greeks and Romans. Without mentioning the skeptics, there were those who believed that the soul lived in the tomb, or in Hades, or in both places at the same time; others that it had to go through a probation of many lives on earth; that it returned to the ether whence it came, or that it dwelt with the gods."

There is an interesting account of "Old Dorset." The "Memoirs of an Internuncio" give a very vivid account of the horrors experienced during the Reign of Terror in Paris by the clergy of the Church. There is an historical article on Bonney's "Story of Our Planet," while history is dealt with in an article on "Secret Negotiations of Marlborough and Berwick," based upon the recently published correspondence edited by M. Legrelle.

#### THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

SAYS the writer of the interesting article on "Iceland of To-Day," in the opinion of the Icelanders, "Iceland is the best land the sun shines on." If to be contented with one's lot is a Christian virtue, the Icelandic ranks high in the calendar of saints. He never grumbles at the inevitable, but stolidly, if not very actively, plods along, thinking much and deeply as he goes, and ever showing toward visitors from without a generous and kindly hospitality, which is often considered well repaid by the news brought, or by some addition to the library of the farm house.

#### THE FRENCH SOUDAN.

The last article in the *Review* is devoted to "Senegal and the French Soudan." It is illustrated by a map, and it is written by one who deprecates the policy of insensate antagonism which prevails in some quarters when the extension of French influence in Africa is broached. "There is no reason why there should be any enmity, or indeed rivalry, between France and England throughout these regions. Great Britain enjoys the most profitable share of the bargain, and can well afford to be generous in future boundary commissions. The conquest of the Soudan Français by our neighbors may for a time divert, in a trifling degree, some of the local trade from our ports on the Gambia and at the mouth of the Niger, or at Sierra Leone; but, with quiet and prosperity in the interior, such a general increase of trade must inevitably ensue that Liverpool, as well as Bordeaux, will sensibly perceive the benefit of French expansion throughout the Soudan."

#### THE CENTURY.

WE have quoted in another department from the articles on woman suffrage, by Senator George F. Hoar and Dr. J. M. Buckley, and from "Walking as a Pastime," by Eugene Lamb Richards.

#### CONVERSATION AS A FINE ART.

Th. Bentzon makes a very readable paper on the subject of "Conversation in France," and tells of the famous salons and their bright particular stars. He describes a Saturday dinner given by Mme. Aubernon de Nerville, in her fine house in the Rue d'Astorg, usually a dinner of eight, never more than ten, persons, all of them carefully chosen, with one great talker only. "Mme. Aubernon believes that two *premiers rôles* will never do. Either they clash unpleasantly, or, what is more probable, they annihilate the effect of each other. Then, to throw and catch the ball, some academician, chosen from among the more agreeable; a younger poet or novelist; a professor in the Sorbonne; one or two women only, cultivated and open-minded, not too youthful, not too handsome, not too self-conscious, and caring as little as possible to monopolize attention; perhaps as many brilliant men of fashion, capable of listening—of listening even to serious conversation if it happens to be serious, and practicing that intelligent silence which is a good 'accompaniment to the music of speech.' Observe that silence has its value; there may be wit in the manner of responding by a glance, or a smile, to some striking word, and the sympathy thus expressed is the best excitement for a talker. The hostess excels in this sort of encouragement, having kept the pretty dimpling smile of her youth and the most sparkling black eyes. She has also the knack of making original and unexpected witticisms which turn the current into another channel when she feels that a subject has been dwelt upon long enough, or is becoming dangerous. She never cuts the conversation, a thing which must not be done, she says, even with golden scissors; but she passes rocks and breakers like an experienced seaman, or changes the course when the wind seems to be lacking in the sail."

#### THE POE CORRESPONDENCE.

The literary feature of this number of the *Century* is a collection of letters of Edgar Allen Poe, published under the title "Poe in the South," and edited by Prof. George E. Woodberry. We quote from the first letter given, one from Poe to Kennedy, his first patron, this bearing date of 1834. It is typical of the subject matter and style of correspondence in this collection, and is somewhat especially interesting as containing Poe's own words concerning the gentleman who adopted him: "Since the day you first saw me, my situation in life has altered materially. At that time I looked forward to the inheritance of a large fortune, and, in the mean time, was in receipt of an annuity for my support. This was allowed me by a gentleman of Virginia (Mr. Jno. Allan) who adopted me at the age of two years (both my parents being dead), and who, until lately, always treated me with the affection of a father. But a second marriage on his part, and I dare say many follies on my own, at length ended in a quarrel between us. He is now dead, and has left me nothing. I am thrown entirely upon my own resources, with no profession and very few friends. Worse than all this, I am at length penniless. Indeed, no circumstances less urgent would have induced me to risk your friendship by troubling you with my distresses. But I could not help thinking that if my situation was stated—as you could state it—to Carey & Lea, they might be led to aid me with a



small sum in consideration of my MS. now in their hands. This would relieve my immediate wants, and I could then look forward more confidently to better days."

## SCRIBNER'S.

IN another department we review the clever paper by Octave Uzanne, entitled "The End of Books." This August issue is the fiction number of *Scribner's*, but it is not so entirely given over to short stories as that annual edition is wont to be. H. C. Bunner, T. R. Sullivan, William Henry Shelton, Harrison Robertson and others contribute fiction, and there is an excellent article on Newport by W. C. Brownell, with many illustrations of the famous watering place.

Simultaneously with the appearance of the Poe correspondence in the *Century*, come, in this number of *Scribner's*, Lowell's letters to Poe, edited, as are the former, by Prof. George E. Woodberry. These letters begin at the time when Lowell was editing in Cambridge a magazine called *The Pioneer*, which lasted for only three issues. In response to a letter from Poe, asking to contribute to this journal, Lowell writes as follows: "I give you *carte blanche* for prose or verse as may best please you—with one exception—namely, I do not wish an article like that of yours on [Rufus] Dawes, who, although I think with you that he is a bad poet, has yet, I doubt not, tender feelings as a man which I should be chary of wounding. I think that I shall be hardest pushed for good stories (imaginative ones) and if you are inspired to anything of the kind I should be glad to get it.

"I thank you for your kind consideration as to terms of payment, seeing that herein my ability does not come near my exuberant will. But I can offer you \$10 for every article at first with the understanding that, as soon as I am able, I shall pay you more according to my opinion of your deserts. If the magazine fail, I shall consider myself personally responsible to all my contributors."

## HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

THE August *Harper's* is one of the most beautifully illustrated magazines that has ever appeared, the pictures covering the widest range of subjects and technical treatment. We have quoted at length elsewhere from Mr. Howells' article on his early New England experiences, and from Mr. G. W. Smalley's "Chapters in Journalism."

Mr. William Hamilton Gibson contributes one of his characteristic nature sketches, illustrated, as is his custom, by himself, and in this case adds to the esthetic quality of his work a useful lesson on the subject of mushrooms and their deadly analogs. We have never seen any such satisfactory explanation of the difference between mushrooms and toadstools, nor could this be satisfactory were it not for the excellent pictures by which Mr. Gibson illustrates the differences. But Mr. Gibson advises his readers not to proceed without caution on the basis of even his careful coaching. "In rating fungus as food," he concludes, "we have not taken into account the consideration of idiosyncrasy. 'One man's food is another man's poison.' The scent of the rose is sometimes a serious affliction, and even the delicious strawberry has repeatedly proved a poison. When we reflect, moreover, that in its essential chemical affinities the fungus simulates animal flesh, and many of the larger and more solid varieties are similarly subject to speedy decomposition, it is obviously important that all fungi procured for the table should be collected in their prime, prepared and served as

quickly as possible. More than one case of supposed mushroom poisoning could be directly traced to carelessness in this regard, when the species themselves, in their proper condition, were perfectly wholesome."

## M'CLURE'S MAGAZINE.

THE irresistible Dr. A. Conan Doyle tells in the August *McClure's* of his first book. "I was six at the time, and have a very distinct recollection of the achievement. It was written, I remember, upon foolscap paper, in what might be called a fine bold hand—four words to the line—and was illustrated by marginal pen-and-ink sketches by the author. There was a man in it, and there was a tiger. I forget which was the hero, but it didn't matter much, for they became blended into one about the time when the tiger met the man. I was a realist in the age of the Romanticists. I described at some length, both verbally and pictorially, the untimely end of that wayfarer. But when the tiger had absorbed him, I found myself slightly embarrassed as to how my story was to go on. 'It is very easy to get people into scrapes, and very hard to get them out again,' I remarked, and I have often had cause to repeat the precocious aphorism of my childhood. On this occasion the situation was beyond me, and my book, like my man, was engulfed in my tiger."

Dr. Doyle tells us that during ten years of arduous literary apprenticeship he succeeded in earning less than £50 per year with his pen. His rather poignant experience brought him to the conclusion that "a man may put the very best there is in him into magazine work for years and years, and reap no benefit from it save the inherent benefits of literary practice." But his earliest books brought scarcely any encouragement in that line, the first manuscript being promptly lost and the second looked on with a cold eye by the publishing critics. Finally, when Dr. Doyle had married, and was, as he puts it, "in every way a brighter man," he spent a year in reading and five months in writing "Micah Clarke," and after this work had gone the rounds of the big English publishing houses it fell into the hands of Andrew Lang, who opened the temple of the Muses to the hitherto unsuccessful writer.

There are several unusually descriptive articles in this number of *McClure's*, notably "In the Depths of a Coal Mine," by Stephen Crane, and "In Advance of the Circus," by Charles Theodore Murray, while more weighty subjects are dealt with in Dr. Washington Gladden's review of Prof. Henry Drummond's work, under the title "The New Evolution."

## THE COSMOPOLITAN.

PROF. C. A. YOUNG contributes to one of the departments of the August *Cosmopolitan* some paragraphs which tell of the problem of the sun's temperature. Various authorities differ to an extraordinary degree in their estimates of the hotness of Phoebus. Certain of them, as in the case of Ericsson, make it millions of degrees, while others, like Pouillet, calculate that 3,000° or 4,000° is the right figure. Professor Young himself says:

"The very high estimates, however, are obviously wrong, being based on the hypothesis that the amount of heat radiated by a body is proportional to its absolute temperature. It really increases much more rapidly, as has been known for a long time, and the low estimates referred to are founded upon a purely empirical law deduced from this knowledge—a law of more than doubtful application to conditions differing so much from those



of laboratory experiments. For the past decade the value assigned by Rosetti (about 18,000° F.) has been very generally accepted as the most probable; but within the last two years new investigations by Le Châtelier, in France, and by Wilson and Gray, in Ireland, working by different methods, both apparently improvements on Rosetti's, lead to reasonably accordant values, which are considerably lower—14,000° and 12,000°."

Mr. Howells, speaking in the person of the Altrurian on the subject of charity, gives this little paragraph as embodying his ideal of a system of benevolence in describing to his hostess the philosophy of good deeds in his Utopia: "I believe I did, at last, succeed in showing her how charity still continues among us, but in forms that bring neither a sense of inferiority to him who takes, nor anxiety to him who gives. I said that benevolence here often seemed to involve, essentially, some such risk as a man should run if he parted with a portion of the vital air which belonged to himself and his family, in succoring a fellow-being from suffocation; but that with us, where it was no more possible for one to deprive himself of his share of the common food, shelter and clothing, than of the air he breathed, one could devote one's self utterly to others, without that foul alloy of fear, which I thought must basely qualify every good deed in plutocratic conditions."

#### THE SOUTHERN MAGAZINE.

THE *Southern Magazine* has an unusual range of pictorial matter in its August number, many of the illustrations being printed on the costly paper which few but the most wealthy of the great journals can afford to use. The principal article of the number is devoted to a retrospective account of the efforts to start a distinctively Southern magazine—efforts which ran through so many failures to finally culminate in such a gratifying success as Mr. Basil W. Duke and his assistants have achieved in the periodical we are reviewing.

Not that all of the other magazines of the South have been utter failures. The first prominent one was *Niles' Register*, published in Baltimore from 1811 to 1849, which was contributed to by many famous Southerners, but which had little subscription support outside of its immediate geographical neighborhood. Then there was Paul H. Hayne's *Russell's Magazine* and a long list of others of which, perhaps, the most notable was the *Southern Literary Messenger*, published in Richmond from 1835 to 1864, particularly famous for its contributions in its infancy from Poe. The present editor of the *Southern Magazine*, Gen. Basil W. Duke, was one of the joint leaders of the *Southern Bivouac*, which made the literature of the Civil War its special field, and which was absorbed by the Century Company when that organization wished to clear the field for its famous War Papers. The article before us gives a good description of the detailed process of making a modern illustrated magazine. In view of the long vexed question as the literary justice and the possibility of a magazine which should have Southern literature as its subject and almost exclusive field, the editorial utterance of the present conductors of the flourishing *Southern Magazine* is worth quoting.

"The South is a large and populous section of our great country. She has a distinctive character, which her own people ought to be able to express and preserve in her own publications; and the writers who record and interpret the emotions, aspirations and convictions of her people, who give vivid and enduring expression to the ideas she values most, and seek to perpetuate the memo-

ries she loves best, are, and ought to be, dear to all her children."

#### THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

MR. THEODORE ROOSEVELT contributes one of the two "serious" papers to the August *Atlantic*, taking as his subject "The College Graduate and Public Life." It does not surprise us to find an energetic, aggressive man like Mr. Roosevelt complaining of the danger which comes to "educated men of weak fibre" from a "species of literary work which appeals to their cultivated senses, because of its scholarly and pleasant tone, but which enjoins as the proper attitude to assume in public: life one of mere criticism and negation, which teaches the adoption against public men and public affairs of that sneering tone which so surely denotes a mean and small man." And, again, he warns against the tendency which college life may bring "to make the educated man shrink from contact with the rough people who do the world's work, and associate only with one another, and with those who think as they do. "This is a most dangerous tendency. It is very agreeable to deceive one's self into the belief that one is performing the whole duty of man by sitting at home in ease, doing nothing wrong, and confining one's participation in politics to conversations and meetings with men who have had the same training and look at things in the same way. It is always a temptation to do this, because those who do nothing else often speak as if in some way they deserved credit for their attitude, and as if they stood above their brethren who plough the rough fields."

The drift of Mr. Roosevelt's remarks centres in one of his sentences: "The first great lesson which the college graduate should learn is the lesson of work rather than of criticism."

Albert H. Washburn, in discussing some evils of the consular service, finds most to be criticised in the matter of supervision of the consular service, rather than in the system of appointment, though he thinks the latter could be improved too. Says he: "A few inspectors judiciously chosen, would not only much more than pay for themselves by checking reckless extravagance and waste, but they would vindicate the wisdom of their selection in a way not to be measured by dollars and cents. Their existence would first of all insure the keeping of the consular records and accounts in an intelligent and orderly manner, just now not always the case. Some of the copies to be found in the archives of many offices can scarcely be accounted for on the theory of natural depravity. The knowledge that an inspector might drop in at any moment without the ceremony of a formal notice, would put a stop to the almost incessant globe-trotting expeditions of many excellent gentlemen, who now go abroad for the purpose of educating their children, of studying art, of taking a vacation at the public expense—in short, for every conceivable object save that for which they are commissioned."

An article in the *Overland Monthly* gives a glimpse of the detailed workings of the very important experiment stations which have done so much for agriculture, for dairy farming and for the preservation of our forests. There are now elaborate systems of experiment stations in nearly every State of the Union. In Great Britain there are nine; Russia, fourteen; Italy, eighteen; Sweden, twenty-five; Austria, thirty-four; Germany, sixty-six, and France, sixty-eight.

## THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

## THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

MADAME ADAM has of late adopted the plan of increasing the number of her contributors and making the articles somewhat shorter; by this means she is able to better please both her political and literary public.

## FRENCH COMMONLANDS.

M. G. E. Simon discusses the question of commonlands, both in Europe and America. There are, he states, in France alone 2,500,000 acres which may be said to belong to no one. He points out that this land, judiciously divided, might be portioned out among 700,000 families, and provide for a population now working on starvation wages in the great towns. The writer seems to have made an exhaustive study of the subject, and is now actively engaged in trying to find supporters for his scheme among members of each political party.

## FLORENCE.

The Prince de Valori contributes, under the title of "The Florence of To-day and Yesterday," the first of what promises to be a remarkable series of articles dealing greatly with his own personal recollections. Inspired with a veritable enthusiasm for the city of which he has elected to become the historian, the Prince begins with a fine description of the City of Flowers, and tells the story of the famous Brotherhood of Mercy, already ancient when Boccaccio wrote of its splendid deeds during the plague of 1438. The Brotherhood of Mercy make it their special mission to carry the sick who cannot help themselves to the hospital, to bury the dead, and generally perform acts of charity. The society is in itself a little republic; everything is decided by ballot through a grand council, and, with but few exceptions, every member is an Italian of noble birth. The brotherhood consists of 62 captains and 1,200 brethren; the captains include 10 prelates, 14 secular nobles, 20 priests and 28 non-noble seculars. Every day in the year four members of the brotherhood are ready to undertake anything there may be for them to do. There is something about this mediæval society which might be followed with excellent results elsewhere than in Florence, and it is not to be wondered at that the late Emperor Frederick more than once essayed to be received into the brotherhood; but only Roman Catholics are eligible. Many who know nothing of the Brotherhood of Mercy are familiar with their costume, which once seen is never forgotten, for it consists of a kind of black domino, which effectually conceals the identity of the wearer, whose eyes alone are seen gleaming through the two round holes cut for that purpose in the hood.

## WATERING-PLACES IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

M. Engerand takes up once more his account of how our ancestors amused themselves in watering-places a century since. Monte Carlo seems to have had many predecessors during the eighteenth century; of these the most notable were Aix-la-Chapelle and Schwalbach. As now at Monaco, each town where gambling went on in public had to pay a considerable tax. The fashionable world went and took the waters much as it does to-day, and the French Revolution, far from destroying thermal stations, gave them a new lease of life, for in 1795 the Committee of Public Safety ordered one of their engineers to thoroughly examine the state of French healing springs, with a view to placing their remedial qualities within reach of the poor, but, characteristically, all those

which had borne the names of saints were promptly laicized, and many of them have remained.

In the July 15 number Prince George Bibesco, tells something of his father's strange and romantic history, and makes his article the occasion for expressing a fervent hope that Russia may yet become the protective force in Roumania; for, as is natural in one of his race, Prince Bibesco has a horror of Germany, and is evidently far from approving the part that Hohenzollerns are taking in the government of his country.

M. Lichtenburger, discussing the position of anarchism in Germany, gives a brief sketch of Max Stirner, the man who may be said to have been the precursor of the German socialist-anarchist of to-day.

## THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

"IN ROMAN AFRICA," by M. Gaston Boissier, the writer opens by remarking that to know the achievements of Roman domination in Africa the reader had better visit the country. Even a rapid journey will teach him more than many books, and the ruins denote the one-time occupation of a very large population.

An immense quantity of corn was grown in this colonial province, and a part of the harvest was set aside for the consumption of the city of Rome; for the time came when Sicily and Sardinia no longer sufficed as granaries, and Egypt and Africa came into play. Tacitus tells us that the citizens of Rome "groaned at the food of the great populace being dependent upon wind and weather." As they were unable to help this source of uncertainty, they did their best to insure a fixed supply by causing a part of the colonial tribute to be paid directly in kind. The historical student will find this article on Roman Africa extremely interesting.

## RUSSIA AS THE HOPE OF THE WHITES.

M. Alfred Fouillée contributes an ethnological paper on the character of the different races of men, based partly on Mr. Pearson's work, "Natural Life and Character," partly on two books by M. le Bon and M. Barbé. The French authors discuss the imminent rivalry of the three great fractions of the human race. The real danger, say they, is not in a petty quarrel between Germany and France, but in the fear of an invasion of the black and yellow races. The paper is full of curious observations and calculations. Our hope, as Europeans, appears to depend largely on Russia, whose population increases with extreme rapidity, and now has reached 115,000,000. For one soldier born in France, a regiment is born in Germany, and a *corps d'armée* in Russia. This latter country will be in Asia our one solid barrier against possible invasions of the yellow race.

## RAPHAEL'S FRESCOS.

The number of July 15 opens with a paper on the Art of the Vatican, and especially on Raphael's frescoes. It recalls the years 1509-11, when Raphael was working, at that magic cycle of La Signatura and another genius—a Titan suspended to a vaulted ceiling beneath the Upper Chambers—retraced the Creation of Man and made the sibyls and the prophets to speak once more. The epoch of the "terrible pontificate" (that of Julius the Second) was from the art point of view truly great.

## NAPOLEON'S RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN.

The "Passage of the Niemen," by M. Vandal, is written up from the French diplomatic and military archives, and

also from many private memoirs, and describes the first step of the invasion of Russia in 1812. Napoleon left Paris officially for Dresden and for Varsovia, and surreptitiously for Moscow. His immense army, built up by contributions of troops from twenty nations, was flung across the frontier, in the hope that victory would compensate for the weariness which France began to feel at the condition of public affairs under the Empire. To famine, rioting, and almost complete loss of commerce was added "the heavy, inarticulate thurmur of exhausted generations and the complaint of the mothers." The Emperor counted on the subjugation of Russia, on the cutting off of all foreign alliances from England, and finally on the erection on Montmartre of a temple dedicated to Glory, which should also be "The Temple of Peace." A striking paragraph recounts how, on the night of June 22, a post-chaise drawn by six horses was driven rapidly to the shore of the Polish river Niemen; from it descended two men, the Emperor disguised as a Polish colonel, with a police officer's cap, and General Berthier in a similar dress. Accompanied by a group of French officers, they walked to the little village of Alexota, where the Emperor entered the principal house. Its windows looked upon the river, and from one of them Napoleon watched the heavy waters rolling at his feet. On the opposite bank was—Russia! The article is very curious and is picturesquely written.

"Tropical Landscapes" puts before the reader a little Mexican lake; Tuxpango is its name; its historian is M. Biart.

#### THE REVUE DE PARIS.

ELSEWHERE will be found noticed Max O'Rell's account of Australia.

In paying an eloquent tribute to the late President Carnot, M. Darmesteter points out that what France hopes to find in his successor is not so much a destroyer of anarchism as the great law-giver and law-administrator, who will pursue each criminal according to his crime, whether it be committed with a knife or with a pen.

#### VICTOR HUGO AT WORK.

M. Jules Clarétie, the well-known Frenchman of letters, tells something of Victor Hugo's manner of conversation, and gives incidentally some curious details of how the great poet lived and worked. Hugo wrote incessantly, even when dressing and undressing, for by the small camp bed on which he always slept was a desk at which he stood and wrote when the inspiration seized him. *Nulla dies sine linea* might have been his motto, and after his death over 10,000 isolated verses written on tiny slips of paper were found. He seems to have been fortunate in an exceptionally good digestion, and was fond of saying: "In natural history there are three digestive phenomena: the shark, the duck and Victor Hugo." When he was seventy-seven years of age he was examined by a well-known specialist, who afterwards observed to a friend, "If I had not known whom I was examining, and had been put with him in a darkened room, I should have said, this is the body of a man of forty years of age." M. Clarétie writes as with a mixture of affection and respect, as might a son of his father. Victor Hugo had the happy gift of inspiring the younger generation with both faith and admiration.

Pierre Loti, whose name still serves to conjure with, contributes to the July 15 number a few pages on the Green Mosque, seen by him in Broussa, where is entombed Mehmed I, and which is perhaps the finest example of Oriental art in Turkey. Like everything written by the sailor-Academician, this short extract from his traveling

note book is a marvel of chiseled expression and brilliant description, and, unlike the majority of popular writers, his descriptive writing loses none of its charm as the years go by.

#### AN ITALIAN NOVELIST.

Perhaps the most interesting article in either number is M. Herelle's account of the Italian socialist-novelist, Francesco Mastriani, who, although his name is unknown to English and French readers, may be called the Neapolitan Dickens, for he is still read by all classes, his stories are on sale in every Italian newspaper kiosk, and he is adored by his readers, who feel that he sympathized with their joys and sorrows.

Francesco Mastriani was born in Naples in 1819, was the son of an architect, and one of seven brothers. Beginning life as a journalist and dramatist, he became in middle life professor of French, English, German, grammar, history and geography. But during his evenings and few spare hours he found time to keep up much of his literary work, and certainly no Italian writer has written more as regards actual quantity. Forty plays, one hundred and seven novels, many of which ran to several volumes, two hundred and sixty-three short stories, numberless articles and a considerable amount of verse were produced by him during the fifty years of his working life. But wealth never came his way, and when he died, some three years ago, he stated in his will that all he left his children was an honorable name. The day he died Bovio wrote: "Socialists will not forget to render a last homage to the man who so worked and suffered for the people." But, to tell the truth, the Socialistic side of Mastriani's work only began to make itself felt in his novels after the revolution of 1860, and his effort went more to show the Italy of his day as it really was than to preach definite Socialist doctrines. The most remarkable of his studies, and which has been often compared to some of Zola's early work, is styled "The Shadows," and treats of womanhood, of the Italian woman of the people in her three states—that of girlhood, wifehood and motherhood. In this book Mastriani gives a very awful picture of the dangers and misery which surround the poverty-stricken woman face to face with life and its problems; to the writer, wealth and private property appear the greatest social iniquity. In his novels the rich man is nearly always a rogue, and it is interesting to learn that the novelist was for many years one of the few distinctly anti-gambling forces in Italy; for could he have had his way he would have abolished all the public lotteries which form so striking a feature of his native land. In two things Mastriani differed greatly from most Continental Socialists. He had no dislike to the existing form of government, and even read in public a funeral discourse praising Victor Emmanuel; and he lived and died a strict follower of the religion in which he had been born, whilst all through his works he constantly quoted the Gospel. The following lines in his will sound no uncertain note in this matter: "I hope to die with all the rites of the Holy Catholic religion, in which faith I have always lived, and I exhort my wife and my son to do likewise. I have always in my works tried to defend the religion, the truth, and the morality of Jesus Christ." Yet he was not in favor of the temporal power, and had a special dislike to any form of bigotry.

In the same number will be found an interesting account of the French Cavalry, written from a very optimistic point of view, and in the form of a letter to a lady friend, and an article by M. Blerzy, on Modern Agriculture, which deals mainly with the problem of waste lands.



# THE NEW BOOKS

## RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

### HISTORY, ECONOMICS AND POLITICS.

Dictionary of Political Economy. Edited by R. H. Inglis Palgrave, F.R.S. Vol. I, A—E. Octavo, pp. 815. New York: Macmillan & Co.

Mention has been made in the REVIEW of REVIEWS of the earlier parts of the first volume of this dictionary as they have successively appeared. At the completion of the volume it is possible to form a better idea than heretofore of the scope of the work. To fulfill its purpose of enabling the student "to understand the position of economic thought at the present time and to pursue such branches of inquiry as may be necessary for that end," the range of topics covered must be wide indeed. The value of the articles is vouched for by the initials of their signatures, which are those of eminent English and American specialists.

The Evolution of an Empire: A Brief Historical Sketch of France. By Mary Parmele. 12mo, pp. 113. New York: William Beverley Harrison. 75 cents.

A hundred-page history of France, which seems to cover its subject as well as it could be expected to do, considering space limitations. The book is bright throughout, and a worthy companion volume to "Germany" by the same author. To students, the preface suggests the preparation of papers on the most prominent themes in the table of contents. Such work would supplement the text.

A History of the United States. By Allen C. Thomas, A.M. 12mo, pp. 495. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. \$1.25.

One thing is noticeable in all the recent school histories of the United States. A smaller and smaller proportion of space is given to Colonial and Revolutionary history, and a correspondingly fuller treatment is accorded to our actual national history—the period of development from 1789 to the present time. To this important period Professor Thomas devotes two-thirds of his book, and includes events so recent as President Cleveland's second inauguration and the Hawaiian revolution of 1893. Our social and literary development as a people receive an unusual share of attention, such matters as the recent founding of universities being noted.

The Ills of the South. By Charles H. Otken, LL.D. 12mo, pp. 289. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

The aim of the writer of this book is to call attention to the evils endured by Southern farmers through the operation of the "lien laws" and the general credit system in vogue throughout that part of the country. Northern and Western readers will be surprised to learn of the prevalence of that system, as described by Mr. Otken, who speaks from an intimate knowledge of the facts. The general tone of the work is decidedly pessimistic; but the information it contains is of value and its warnings should be heeded. Possibly the author puts too low an estimate on the productive capacity of his section, and many sincere friends of the South will question his conclusions regarding the capacity of the negro race; but that the author is a competent witness none can dispute.

Bimetallism. By Henry Dunning McLeod, M.A. Octavo, pp. 158. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.75.

This tract forms a chapter of the new edition of McLeod's "Theory of Credit," a well-known work. The author's views are extremely antagonistic to any theory of bimetallism. One finds in his writings the position of the extreme English gold monometallists ably stated.

Representation and Suffrage in Massachusetts, 1620-1691. By George H. Haynes, Ph.D. Paper, 8vo, pp. 90. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 50 cents.

This monograph discusses in detail the successive steps by which the earliest New England colonists gradually obtained an extended franchise. The foundations of representative government in Massachusetts are described, and the value of the study might have been enhanced had the writer seen fit to append a brief chapter summarizing the results of his investigations and his conclusions relating thereto.

Die Kontrolle über die Gesetzgebung in den Vereinigten Staaten von Nord-Amerika und deren Gliedern. By Amos S. Herschey, Ph.D. Paper, 8vo, pp. 71. Heidelberg, 1897.

Dr. Herschey's study is concerned not only with the veto power as developed and exercised by our President and the Governors of our States, but also with our unique principle of judicial interpretation, together with the direct participation of the people in legislation as seen in our Constitutional Convention system and the referendum as practiced here. His treatment of these topics is exhaustive and systematic.

A Vindication of Arthur Lee, LL.D., F.R.S. By Charles Henry Lee. Paper, 12mo, pp. 60. Washington, D. C.: Robert Beall. 50 cents.

### RELIGION, BIBLICAL CRITICISM AND PHILOSOPHY.

Bible, Science, and Faith. By Rev. J. A. Zahm, C.S.C. 12mo, pp. 316. Baltimore: John Murphy & Co.

The Reverend J. A. Zahm is Professor of Physics in the University of Notre Dame (Indiana), and author of the elaborate treatise upon "Sound and Music," which was noticed in this department of the REVIEW upon its appearance. Father Zahm's new volume covers about the same ground as the course of lectures which he gave before a Catholic Summer School in 1893—"lectures which excited widespread interest, and which for some time furnished both the religious and the secular press with special material for comment and criticism." The chapters are grouped into Part I upon "The Mosaic Hexaëmeron in the Light of Exegesis and Modern Science," Part II upon "The Noachian Deluge," and Part III upon "The Age of the Human Race According to Modern Science and Biblical Chronology." Father Zahm is "strenuously opposed to rationalism in matters of religion," but he believes in free investigation of a wide range of questions, historical, scientific and archaeological, which may be "incidentally mentioned in Scripture or are indirectly and remotely connected with some teaching of faith." The volume shows extensive knowledge both in ecclesiastical and Biblical lore and in the doctrines and data of modern physical science. It is written in a spirited, intellectual style. The reverend author finds nothing in the results of recent secular investigation which is inconsistent with the dogmas of the Church, or with the Biblical accounts interpreted by the proper exegesis.

An Introduction to the Philosophy of Herbert Spencer. By William Henry Hudson. 12mo, pp. 243. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.25.

The author of this book is Assistant Professor of English Literature in the Leland Stanford Junior University. His volume is largely an outgrowth of lectures delivered to popular audiences and is intended to serve as an "outline-map or hand-guide" to one entering upon a study of the Spencerian system. As to the relative place of Spencer and Darwin as exponents of evolution, Mr. Hudson considers that the latter "first elucidated one factor of its process in one domain of phenomena—the biological," while the former "first seized upon it as a universal law, underlying all the phenomena of creation." Some thirty pages are devoted to an interesting biographical sketch, followed by chapters upon Spencer's earlier work, "The Synthetic Philosophy," "The Spencerian Sociology," "The Ethical System of Spencer" and "Religious Aspects of the Spencerian Philosophy." It will be seen that Mr. Hudson expounds in particular the broadest and least technical applications of evolutionary doctrine. His style is clear and vigorous and the general non-scientific public, especially young America, may find his little introduction very serviceable. An appendix gives a chronological list of Spencer's writings.

Occasional Sermons and Lectures. By Rev. John M. Kiely. 12mo, pp. 274. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.

A strong religious faith and a well-marked ecclesiastical consciousness obtain in these pages. The author is rector of the Church of the Transfiguration (Catholic), Brooklyn.



Mr. Kiely's twenty-five lectures and sermons, many of them particularly fitted for reading by Catholic youth, are upon such topics as, "The Music of Ireland," "The Cross and the Crescent," "St. Teresa," "Church and State," "European Shrines of Our Lady," travel in Ireland and upon the Continent, and other subjects, moral, historical or ecclesiastical. The author has command of a clear and graceful literary style, somewhat conversational in tone.

An Outline of the Principles of Modern Theosophy. By Claude Falls Wright. 12mo, pp. 197. Boston: New England Theosophical Corporation. \$1.

Those who are in search for an exposition of the fundamental tenets of theosophical faith may very probably be satisfied with Mr. Wright's work. He has aimed at a popular presentation, as simple as is possible considering the subject involved, and he has apparently succeeded. Mr. Wright has formerly been secretary to Madame Blavatsky, and the system he outlines was gained from her personal instruction and from her works, and is offered "as a slight tribute to the memory of one who made more sacrifices for humanity than the age can ever appreciate."

The Art of Illustration. By C. H. Spurgeon. 12mo, pp. 205. New York: Wilbur B. Ketcham. \$1.

A publisher's note in this volume states that it is the first of Spurgeon's unfinished books to be given to the public. It consists of a series of lectures which the eminent preacher delivered to students for the ministry. The lectures themselves exemplify many of the points suggested as to the use of anecdote, analogy and figure of speech in the pulpit. It is well known that Spurgeon was particularly strong in the art which he here discusses. The longest chapter treats of astronomy as a source of illustration.

The Congregational Year-Book, 1894. Octavo, pp. 438. Boston: Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Company. \$1.

Congregationalists in America. By Rev. Albert E. Dunning, D.D. Octavo, pp. 552. New York: J. A. Hill & Co. \$2.75. Sold only by Subscription.

The Congregationalists of this country form a vigorous and growing, if not a well-knit or strongly organized denomination. Their Year-Book shows a membership, in 1893, of 561,631, with yearly benevolences aggregating more than \$2,400,000. Dr. Dunning's book is what its sub-title indicates—"a popular history of the origin, belief, polity, growth and work" of Congregationalists in America. The introductions by Dr. Storrs and General Howard, as well as the special chapters on various subjects of interest to the denomination, make the work very readable.

The Footprints of the Jesuits. By R. W. Thompson. 12mo, pp. 509. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.75.

An attempt to expose certain dangerous tendencies in the methods and aims of the Order of the Jesuits. The author states that his warning is addressed to thoughtful Roman Catholics as well as to Protestants, with the purpose of urging them to repudiate the political interference of any foreign power under any religious pretext. Jesuitism, he contends, is inconsistent with true Catholicism.

Present Day Preaching. Sermons by Hugh Price Hughes and Others. Octavo, pp. 96. New York: Wilbur B. Ketcham. 75 cents.

Fourteen short, plain and practical sermons, evangelical in tone, by Dr. John Hall, Dr. Joseph Parker, Principal Fairbairn, Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, and several other ministers.

Evolution: What Is It? and What of It? By J. F. Morse. Paper, 12mo, pp. 93. Denmark, Iowa: Published by the Author.

Mr. Morse has here given a clear, simple exposition of the essential evolutionary theory and of its bearings, especially upon the religious life. He seems to address himself mainly to church members who have looked with some disfavor upon the great modern scientific doctrine. The strong sermon of Dr. Francis G. Peabody upon "Creation Waiting for the Sons of God" is appended.

Business: A Plain Talk with Men and Women Who Work. By Amos R. Wells. 12mo, pp. 48. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 35 cents.

Mr. Wells makes in this booklet an earnest practical plea for less complete absorption in the affairs of this world. He takes as a text, "Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?"

## ESSAYS, HISTORY OF LITERATURE AND POETRY.

Cock Lane and Common-Sense. By Andrew Lang. 12mo, pp. 321. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.25.

Brief mention of Mr. Lang's new collection of essays was made in our London book-letter of last month. The fourteen chapters deal with such topics as "Savage Spiritualism," "Comparative Psychological Research," "Haunted Houses," "The Second Sight," "The Logic of Table-Turning," etc., etc. These essays, Mr. Lang tells us, are to be considered "historical, anthropological, antiquarian," and it may be added, of course, that they are literary rather than scientific. The author's sanity in dealing with matters which tempt to temporary irrationality is constant and his playful humor and penetrating sarcasm are frequent. Mr. Lang takes the attitude of an unprejudiced observer, and he has his criticism both of the over-confident denials of "common-sense" and of the illogical faiths of the zealous spiritualist. But he insists on the widespread and always existing testimony to occult phenomena of various types, and gives special weight to the evidence of unwilling or scientifically skeptical witnesses. The essays are entertaining; interesting as showing the way in which the literary temperament, as such, approaches this class of subjects. Though Mr. Lang's pages are filled with data rather than with opinions, he seems to believe in a residual, self-existent ghost, after all possible admissions have been made to reluctant science and scoffing common-sense.

American Authors: A Hand-Book of American Literature from Early Colonial to Living Writers. By Mildred Rutherford. 12mo, pp. 778. Atlanta: Published by the Author. \$2.

This is not a work for the scholar or the close student of American literature, but it seems serviceable as a popular manual for schools (it has some distinctively text-book features), as well as for home libraries and private reading. A brief biographical sketch, anecdotal rather than critical, of a very large number of authors is given, with lists of their principal works, occasional extracts and a goodly number of fairly satisfactory portraits. The general arrangement is chronological and the author has indicated the connections between our literature and the general movements of events by a regular series of frequent "history reviews." Besides the well-known literary personages—including the latest writers of the day—the author has noticed briefly many names which, to the ordinary reader, will be new or feebly remembered. Literature has been liberally interpreted to include theology, science and occasionally journalism. The book is closed by an alphabetical list of several thousand American writers, including those reviewed in the body of the book, with dates of birth and death. It is easy to discover errors in a compilation of this size, but the work gives one the impression of careful preparation and general accuracy.

An English Anthology from Chaucer to Tennyson. Selected and edited by John Bradshaw, M.A., LL.D. Fourth edition. 12mo, pp. 532. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.50.

Dr. Bradshaw has followed the plan of placing each selection of his anthology in its exact chronological order whenever that was ascertainable. He has had the needs of the ordinary student mainly in view, though those outside college walls may find his work useful to them. Extracts from various long poems, as well as short poems complete, from Chaucer until 1850, compose the volume. Many old favorites are included, but the plan seems to have favored a fair representation of English poetry rather than a culling of its most alluring blossoms merely. The carefully analyzed table of contents gives biographical dates, and is in several respects valuable for its own sake.

Essays and Letters Selected from the Writings of John Ruskin. Edited by Mrs. Lois G. Hufford. 12mo, pp. 469. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.50.

The works of Ruskin which are utilized by Mrs. Hufford are "Sesame and Lilies," "Unto This Last," "Fors Clavigera" and "Athena, Queen of the Air." For each of these she has written a brief critical introduction and furnished a number of notes. The general introduction of about twenty pages treats of Ruskin's theories of art and of life, of his personality and career, and of his literary style. Two attractive portraits of the great writer and a view of Brantwood are the illustrations. A few bibliographical references are given, in addition to a list of Ruskin's collected works. The book is intended primarily for the educational field.

**The Temple Shakespeare.** With Preface, Glossary, etc., by Israel Gollancz, M.A. "Much Ado About Nothing" and "Love's Labor's Lost." New York: Macmillan & Co. Each volume 45 cents.

Month by month the additions to the admirable "Temple Shakespeare" are to be noted. In the two plays now listed we have, as frontispieces, a view of Ann Hathaway's cottage (in "Love's Labor's Lost") and of the Holy Trinity Church of Stratford-on-Avon.

**Roses and Thistles.** By Rufus C. Hopkins. Octavo, pp. 480. San Francisco: William Doxey. \$2.25.

One is not so surprised to find a book of verse containing nearly 500 pages when it is ascertained to be the product of a lifetime. Mr. Hopkins, now a citizen of San Francisco, tells us that his poems "have been written for amusement during the course of a long life, solely to please myself." The poems are dated from 1855 to 1894, and were mainly written in various parts of the West and Southwest. Mr. Hopkins' muse shows strong tendency to be didactic and allegorical, and to capitalize the functions of nature and the human brain. The versification is generally smooth, and variety in form is not lacking: epitaphs, dramas, occasional pieces, "imaginary conversations," epistles, a poem in Spanish, number of pieces in Scotch dialect, etc., etc., being provided for the reader's choice. The volume presents a very pleasant appearance and is graced with a portrait of the author.

#### FICTION.

**Lord Ormont and His Aminta.** By George Meredith. 12mo, pp. 446. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

Mr. Meredith's new novel was given brief comment in our London letter about books last month. The characters of the drama are not numerous, but they are living creations of a great artistic imagination, human and intensely interesting. The story opens with a chapter upon "Love in a School," which introduces to us the then youthful hero and heroine. Circumstances separate them, and they meet again a decade or so later when the girl had become the wife of a man much older than herself, Lord Ormont, a famous but much criticised English nobleman, who had done notable service as a cavalry general in India. Matthew Weyburn, the boy lover of the school period, becomes the secretary of the general, and the gradual but incredible re-birth of the old affection in both youth and maiden is the thread of the plot. The familiar theme is treated with delicacy, and though tragic and exciting events are introduced, the reader feels beneath him the steady current of moral forces, and knows that it is truth rather than fact with which he is dealing. The pathos and the power of fate are here present, but the story leaves its principal actors not in gloom, but in rational and secure happiness. The scenes of the drama are mainly English and the time a not remote past. Mr. Meredith's original style, with its compound words, peculiar phrasing and continual employment of metaphor and simile, whether always pleasing or not, is a very important element in the organic unity of the novel.

**The Ebb Tide.** By Robert Louis Stevenson and Lloyd Osbourne. 16mo, pp. 204.

While this last story from Mr. Stevenson's imagination is throughout and characteristically a tale of the sea, the title refers not to the ocean, but to the "affairs of men." Three men, one an English university graduate of much native refinement, one a hardened cockney and one a disgraced Yankee sea captain find themselves penniless beggars "on the beach" of a South Pacific island. Accident places within their power a schooner and her native crew. They turn the vessel from her proper course, in hope of recovering good fortune by sale of her cargo of champagne, which is found to consist mainly of water. They come to anchor in the lagoon of a low-lying island which is almost unknown to navigation and is found to be in possession of an Englishman who is reaping its valuable pearls. The most intense portion of the story relates to the plan of the Yankee and the cockney to murder this island ruler, and the terrible fluctuations of conscience and feeling which this plan caused in the young university man. The story is distinctively a romance in its events, characters, colorings and language, yet it has realistic force and presents much serious analysis of human motives and of the relation of misfortune, isolation or evil companionship to habits of thought having their origin in conventional social life. Throughout the tale the local coloring is very carefully painted and is certainly convincing to the ordinary reader.

**A Change of Air.** By Anthony Hope. 16mo, pp. 250. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.75.

Admirers of the "Prisoner of Zenda" will be glad to find a portrait of its author in his newly published work. The

"Anthony Hope" of the title-page is in real life Anthony Hope Hawkins, a young London lawyer—an Oxford M.A.—just entering upon the thirties. It is said in the brief biographical sketch prefixed to "A Change of Air," that Mr. Hawkins considers his "profession and politics" his principal concern, and "literature a diversion in his leisure hours." In this latest book the hero, "Dale Bannister" is a rather



ANTHONY HOPE HAWKINS.

selfish and flexible young poet, who escapes from London to a quiet English village, for a "Change of Air." Important events are brought about by his residence in the town, including love, suicide and attempted murder. The story is of contemporary life and its characters and events are not wildly improbable, yet a consistent critic would not call the novel realistic. If one were so inclined it might be read throughout as a farce; in another mood the romantic element deepens and becomes more convincing. In any case its entertainment is offered to those who read a story for a story's sake.

**The Napoleon Romances.** By Alexandre Dumas. "The Companions of Jehu," 2 vols.; "The Whites and the Blues," 2 vols.; "The She-Wolves of Machecoul" and "The Corsican Brothers," 2 vols., 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Each volume \$1.50.

For some time past Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. have been rendering the English public good service by the publication of a convenient and attractive "Library Edition" of the great romances of Alexandre Dumas. These stories, translated unabridged, are arranged in historical groups, and, taken together, present a summary, in which fact and fiction are both given due place, of happenings in France for a period of more than three centuries. The group most recently issued includes the "Napoleon Romances" proper in four volumes, and two additional volumes devoted to "The She-Wolves of Machecoul" (dealing with the rebellion which the Duchesse de Berry attempted to arouse in La Vendée in 1832, against the government of Louis Philippe) and "The Corsican Brothers." These books, aside from the great art of the romancer, deal with events and people which cannot fail to prove fascinating to the great majority of readers. The stories are furnished with clear and helpful introductions and with a list of the characters, historic and imagined, which play a part therein. The six volumes are well illustrated by twelve etchings and photogravures and twelve half-tone plates. These include, of course, a number of portraits of Napoleon and other celebrities, as well as original illustrations by well-known artists of to-day. The edition is furnished in several handsome bindings, at suitable prices. It seems distinctly satisfactory in all particulars.

**The Waverley Novels.** By Sir Walter Scott. International Limited Edition. With introductory essays and notes by Andrew Lang. Vols. XXXI, XXXII, "Quentin Durward." Octavo, illustrated. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. \$2.50 each volume.

One is glad to chronicle from time to time progress in the publication of the "International Limited Edition" of the Waverley Novels. The latest installment presents the public with two volumes devoted to "Quentin Durward." Mr. Lang's quiet but able assistance to the reader, and the wealth of the illustrations continue to make the edition eminently successful and permanently desirable to all lovers of Scott.

**Marsena, and Other Stories of the War Time.** By Harold Frederic. 16mo, pp. 210. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.

This collection of four stories by Mr. Frederic is published in the same style as the two recent volumes by Noah Brooks and Prof. Bliss Perry. "Marsena" and its companion pieces are excellent reading, artistic and in the best sense realistic. They reproduce certain phases of village life in New York State during the Civil War, though in the course of the first story Mr. Frederic takes the reader to an extemporized army hospital just at the close of one of the Seven Days' battles. To a considerable extent by life figures in these pages, and the reader naturally supposes that the author may be drawing upon his own early memories.

**Quaker Idyls.** By Sarah M. H. Gardner. 32mo, pp. 223. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 75 cents.

These eight short stories have all the quiet, simple grace and dignity which the title of the collection might suggest, and they give real insight into some customs and mental characteristics of the Friends. Perhaps the best piece is "Some Ante-Bellum Letters from a Quaker Girl," who finds Harvard undergraduates and Boston society in general somewhat disappointing to her abolitionist enthusiasm. In "Pamela Tewksbury's Courtship" some one has pointed out a strong resemblance to one of Miss Wilkins' New England stories.

**The Thing That Hath Been ; or, A Young Man's Mistakes.** By Arthur Herman Gilkes. 12mo, pp. 329. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.50.

Mr. Gilkes' production is hardly a novel in the ordinary sense. It reads like a true biographical sketch, the central figure being a young Englishman of strong character, but of unpleasant appearance, plebeian blood and odd, not altogether attractive habits. During most of the story, which covers only a short period, he is a mathematical teacher in a boys' school, but when we leave him he has obtained a position as librarian, having lost the former position through deficiencies in creed consent. Some phases of school life in England are clearly pictured by this book. The recital is an exceedingly plain one, and nothing very exciting happens. This very simplicity and barrenness will draw some readers, and the strong moral tone will attract others.

**Not for Profit.** By Fannie E. Newberry. 12mo, pp. 287. Boston: A. I. Bradley & Co.

This is a story of boarding-house life in Chicago in the days of the Haymarket Square riot. Some interesting descriptions connected with that event are given and some of the characters are more or less closely related to it. The story in the main, however, is not a tragic one. It is a wholesome, natural tale with an interesting group of people and strong moral tone; a safe and entertaining volume for the family circle or the young people's society.

**"Wanted."** By Mrs. G. R. Alden (Pansy). 12mo, pp. 342. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. \$1.50.

The "Pansy" books have for long years been the delight of thousands of American homes. While very popular simply as stories, their bearing upon religious and domestic problems has increased their value to many circles of readers. In her latest publication Mrs. Alden offers some study of the trials, the duties, true place and true reward of the stepmother.

**David's Loom.** By John Trafford Clegg. 12mo, pp. 276. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.

This story, told in the autobiographical form, is a stirring and tragic tale of life in the English village Rochdale in the early part of this century. The characters are largely common folk and speak in the dialect of their region. In some ways this story will recall the reader's impressions from Crockett's "The Raiders."

**Narcissa ; or, The Road to Rome and in Verona.** By Laura E. Richards. 12mo, pp. 80. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. 50 cents.

The two stories in this little book are of nearly equal length. They are both quiet, idyllic tales of homely rural life in Maine; love stories told partly in dialect, and ending happily. They are well-finished bits of their kind, by the author of "Captain January," "Melody," etc.

**After the Manner of Men. A Novel of To-day.** By Robert Appleton. 12mo, pp. 406. Boston: Franklin Publishing Company. \$1.

**A Modern Magdalene.** By Virna Woods. 12mo, pp. 346. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$1.25.

**The Unbidden Guest.** By Ernest William Hornung. 12mo, pp. 304. New York: Longman's, Green & Co. \$1.

**Her Fair Fame.** By Edgar Fawcett. 12mo, pp. 220. New York: Merrill & Baker. \$1.

**Truth. A Novel.** By Louis de Villeneuve. 12mo, pp. 377. New York: The Gestefeld Publishing Co. \$1.

**Up and Down the Nile ; or, Young Adventurers in Africa.** By Oliver Optic. 12mo, pp. 365. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$1.25.

#### EDUCATION AND TEXT-BOOKS.

**How Gertrude Teaches Her Children.** By Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi. Edited by Ebenezer Cooke. 12mo, pp. 307. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen. \$1.50.

"Wie Gertrud ihre Kinder Lehrt," the principal educational work of Pestalozzi, was published in 1801. The translation in the present volume has been made by English educators—Lucy E. Holland and Frances C. Turner—and is a literal rendering, "without paraphrase and without omissions." The book includes also a translation of "An Account of the Method," a report which Pestalozzi made to a certain educational society in 1800. Mr. Cooke's editorial labor has included the preparation of some forty pages of notes and an introduction which treats briefly of the great educator's life and of the history of his ideas and their reception. Mr. Cooke complains that nearly all English knowledge regarding the man Pestalozzi and his system is taken at second-hand and is in too many cases false or insufficient.

**Grimm's Fairy Tales.** Edited by Sara E. Wiltse. Part I. 12mo, pp. 237. Boston: Ginn & Co. 45 cents.

The present movement to utilize fairy stories in the genuine moral education of children is looked upon with some disfavor by many parents and certain people of literary prominence. It has, however, the leadership of so strong an educator as Professor Felix Adler, and a host of less eminent teachers are being won to his view. In the present little book, which is printed in large, open type suitable for childish eyes, the editor has retold an even dozen of the famous Grimm's Fairy Tales, freely making such alterations and eliminations as seemed to her fitting in order to make them convey worthy moral lessons. Caroline S. King has furnished a number of pleasant, simple illustrations.

**Stories from Plato and Other Classic Writers.** By Mary E. Burt. 12mo, pp. 272. Boston: Ginn & Co. 50 cents.

These stories, like those just mentioned, find place in the "Classics for Children" series. Hesiod, Homer, Aristophanes, Ovid, Catullus and Pliny, along with Plato, furnish the twenty-seven lessons. The author has used the stories with children from six to twelve years old, and believes that her collection is suitable as a primary reader. The text is pleasantly illustrated and to each lesson are appended some "Topics for Discussion." Words for spelling and occasional notes are also given.

**Fairy Tales for Little Readers.** By Sarah J. Burke. 12mo, pp. 133. New York: A. Lovell & Co. 30 cents.

This little book has the purpose of furnishing supplementary reading for second reader grades. It contains adapted versions of "Little Red Riding Hood," "Cinderella," "The Three Bears," "Little Thumb" and "The White Cat;" not to be read to the children, but by them.



An Introduction to French Authors: Being a Reader for Beginners. By Alphonse N. van Daell. 12mo, pp. 251. Boston: Ginn & Co. 90 cents.

Mr. Van Daell's book, designed for the class-room, consists of two distinct parts intended to be studied together. The first part contains short prose and poetical selections from great French writers—mainly modern—and are "French in feeling," while the second gives instruction concerning the geography, history and government of France. In this connection two maps are furnished. A goodly number of notes are found at the bottom of the pages and a vocabulary occupies somewhat more than a fourth of the volume.

Colomba. By Prosper Mérimée. Edited, with notes, by A. Guyot Cameron, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 242. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 60 cents.

Colomba is the "history and epitome of Corsican characteristics." In addition to the text Professor Cameron (of Yale Sheffield Scientific School) furnishes some thirty pages of notes, a carefully compiled list of Mérimée's works and an introduction, biographical and critical. An interesting portrait of the famous French author is also given.

Longman's German Composition. By J. Ulrich Ransom, B.A. 12mo, pp. 164. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 90 cents.

Mr. Ransom's selections range from simple English prose sentences (though not the very simplest) to difficult verse extracts from Byron and Shelley. Some assistance in the way of notes is given and the book contains a vocabulary of fifty or sixty pages.

History of German Literature. By R. W. Moore. Reprinted from the *Bay View Magazine*. Hamilton, N. Y.: Colgate University Press.

An illustrated, well printed sketch which might be of service to reading clubs, or to the private student as a basis for further work. It begins with the great medieval epics and closes with Heyse and Keller, but more than half the space is given to the great names and works of the eighteenth century. Mr. Moore is professor of German and French in Colgate University.

The Gate to the Anabasis. With Colloquia Notes and Vocabulary. By Clarence W. Gleason, A.M. 16mo, pp. 107. Boston: Ginn & Co. 45 cents.

Mr. Gleason's little work is a simplification of the Greek text, furnished with the usual auxiliary apparatus, including a map. It offers to the student of Greek, help similar to that furnished the Latin student by Mr. Collar's "Gate to Caesar," published a few years ago.

The Cult of Asklepios. By Alice Walton, Ph.D. Cornell Studies in Classical Philology, No. III. Octavo, pp. 144. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.25.

The general series of these studies from the shore of Lake Cayuga is under the editorial supervision of Professor Benjamin I. Wheeler and his classical allies. Doctor Walton does not claim to furnish Greek scholarship with much new material, but she has attempted a methodical "general descriptive treatment of the [Asklepios] cult as a whole." Several copious indexes increase the utility of the work.

The Persæ of Æschylus. By Rev. F. S. Ramsbotham, M.A. 16mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 50 cents.

About twenty-five pages of Greek text present the student with scenes selected from the drama, and about equal space is given to annotation, mainly philological. Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. are publishing a series of such "Scenes from Greek Plays."

Human Physiology. By John Thornton, M.A. 12mo, pp. 436. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.50.

Mr. Thornton's text-book finds place among the publishers' "Advanced Science Manuals." Its numbered paragraphs are printed in two sizes of type, and the text is aided by two hundred and sixty-eight illustrations, a number of them colored. The author treats his subject in eighteen chapters, beginning with histology, and devoting chapters to "Blood," the "Lymphatic System," "Animal Heat," "The Larynx and Voice," etc., etc., and closing with special study of the eye and the ear and their functions.

Graded Lessons in Number. In two parts. Part I, First Steps in Arithmetic: Part II, Grammar School Arithmetic. By William M. Peck, A.M. 12mo, pp. 136-304. New York: A. Lovell & Co. 40 cents; 75 cents.

One important feature of Mr. Peck's course is the combination in each lesson of mental and written work. The author has aimed to be of special service to children who are forced to leave school early in life.

Practical Lessons in Fractions by the Inductive Method. By Florence N. Sloane. 12mo, pp. 118. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 40 cents.

The method here presented has been used by the author for four years in practical work in the primary school room. The children are taught objectively by means of circular paper disks, divided by marks into various fractional portions, which are cut out by the pupils themselves.

Elements of Music. By T. H. Bertenshaw, B.A. 12mo, pp. 92. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 35 cents.

This little volume is Part I of "Longmans' Music Course." It contains twenty-two chapters of instruction, with appended exercises for the pupil, covering the ground from an explanation of the clefs to "Transposition," "Grace Notes" and "Musical Terms." Visual illustration is freely supplied.

Primary Geography. By Alex. Everett Frye. Quarto, pp. 134. Boston: Ginn & Co. 75 cents.

One does not see how the little folks can fail to be delighted with geographical lore as here presented. The subject matter seems well chosen and the language—frequently in story form—seems well adapted for beginners. A large portion of the space is occupied with the best maps and illustrations we remember to have noticed in a primary text-book, and the typography and binding are excellent. Distinct editions have been prepared for the separate States.

#### SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

The Special Kinesiology of Educational Gymnastics. By the Baron Nils Posse, M.G. Octavo, pp. 380. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$3.

Under the above new title Baron Posse, of Posse Gymnasium, Boston, sends out a rewritten and elaborated third edition of his "Swedish System of Educational Gymnastics." The work is divided into Part I, upon "General Gymnastic Theories," Part II, the body of the book, which gives a complete exposition of the movements of the Swedish system (an analytic chart of which accompanies the volume), and an appendix containing an index to the nomenclature, twenty-five tables of exercises, "memoranda of the muscular activity in the principal movements of the human body," and other useful material. Baron Posse is an eminent and enthusiastic authority in the field of rational, educational gymnastics, "as a liberal art, as a cosmopolitan science and as a universal rith." His book is a systematic, scientific treatise on an important subject and seems to be a most intelligent and useful contribution to its department. Any one desiring knowledge of the Swedish system for hygienic or educational purposes will do well to examine the work. It is well bound and printed and is furnished with nearly two hundred and seventy-five explanatory illustrations.

A Dictionary of Electrical Words, Terms and Phrases.

By Edwin J. Houston, A.M., Ph.D. Third edition, enlarged. Octavo, pp. 669. New York: W. J. Johnston Company. \$5.

The rapid expansion of electrical knowledge in recent years has made necessary new exertions in lexicography as well as in other fields. Dr. Houston's dictionary has reached a third edition since 1899. The present edition contains some 20 per cent. more matter (in the form of an appendix) than its immediate predecessor, and is, in some respects, rather an encyclopedia of electricity than a mere dictionary. It is well up-to-date, including, for instance, the results of the World's Fair International Electrical Congress, in the matter of scientific nomenclature. The laboratory note book and the catalogue of the ware-room as well as the periodical and the library have contributed their share of the terms and phrases explained and have helped to make the work more complete than is possible for the ordinary general dictionary. Mr. Houston does not limit himself to accurate technical definition, but adds a plain, popular exposition of the principles of electrical science upon which the definitions are founded. The needs not only of technicians and special students, but of the general public have been considered. An elaborate system of cross references and nearly six hundred illustrations and diagrams



increase the practical utility of the book. Binding and paper are excellent, and the typography has been executed with reference to the uses of the volume.

**Matter, Ether and Motion : The Factors and Relations of Physical Science.** By A. E. Dolbear, Ph.D. Revised Edition. Octavo, pp. 417. Boston : Lee & Shepard. \$2.

In sending out a new edition of his work, Professor Dolbear has added chapters upon "Properties of Matter as Modes of Motion," "Implications of Physical Phenomena" and "Relations Between Physical and Psychological Phenomena." It is interesting to compare these last two discussions, which Dr. Dolbear treats from a purely scientific point of view, with some of Mr. Andrew Lang's views as given in "Cock Lane and Common Sense." Professor Dolbear's treatise is intended to explain popularly, yet scientifically, the fundamental doctrines of modern physics. It seems well up-to-date, clearly written, successful in its attempt to present the "mechanical principles that underlie the phenomena in each of the different departments of science, in a readable form and in an untechnical manner."

**Micro-Organisms in Water : Their Significance, Identification and Removal.** By Percy Frankland, Ph.D., and Mrs. Percy Frankland. Octavo, pp. 543. New York : Longmans, Green & Co. \$5.

This is an elaborate but lucid monograph, designed for the "student and investigator as well as . . . those who, like engineers and medical officers of health, are practically concerned with the hygienic aspects of water supply." It shows intimate knowledge of the most recent methods and results of French, German and English investigation in hydro-bacteriology, and includes a chapter upon "Action of Light on Micro-Organisms." An appendix contains tabular descriptions of more than two hundred micro-organisms so far found in water, and two plates give representations of a few of the most important of these troublesome creatures.

**Electricity 100 Years Ago and To-Day.** By Edwin J. Houston, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 199. New York : The W. J. Johnston Co. \$1.

Mr. Houston has had at his disposal the library of the Franklin Institute, which is particularly rich in the scientific publications of the last century. His researches have resulted in some interesting data—e. g., the fact that Sir Humphrey Davy was not the first man to discover the arc light. Mr. Houston's slight sketch is furnished with many notes and with extracts from original documents. It bears the impress of first-hand and important investigation into the history of advance in electrical knowledge.

**Electricity Up to Date for Light, Power and Traction.** By John B. Verity. Paper, 12mo, pp. 238. New York : Frederick Warne & Co. 75 cents.

This is the fourth edition of an excellent practical work by a prominent London electrician. In last year's edition Mr. Verity introduced a chapter upon Electro-therapeutics, which subject he deems of large importance. He now adds some twenty pages upon "Electric Cooking and Heating;" in this as in other respects proving worthy of the phrase in his title "up-to-date."

**How to Build Dynamo-Electric Machinery.** By Edward Trevert. Octavo, pp. 339. Lynn, Mass. Bubier Publishing Company. \$2.50.

"It is the purpose of this book to give practical directions for building small dynamos and motors, and these directions are accompanied with working drawings." Mr. Trevert does not wish his work to be considered technical, and he introduces theory only in a general way. Nearly one hundred

pages are given to description of types of commercial dynamos, of American make. A chapter upon "Management of Dynamos and Motors," and directions for armature and field magnet winding are included. Mr. Trevert seems to present things lucidly, and the typography and illustrations of the book are creditable.

**Our Notions of Number and Space.** By Herbert Nichols, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 201. Boston : Ginn & Co. \$1.10.

Doctor Nichols' monograph tabulates, analyzes and presents a study of the results of a series of extended experiments in physiological psychology. The apparatus employed was exceedingly simple, consisting for the most part of various arrangements of pins which were pressed systematically upon several portions of the body. Doctor Nichols' general thesis, expanded into more than one hundred items after an examination of the statistics of his experiments, is this : "Our brain habits, with the modes of thought and of judgment dependent thereon, are morphological resultants of definite past experience; our experience and those of our ancestors."

**The Family Pocket Homœopathist. A Concise Manual of Homœopathic Practice for Families and Travelers.** By D. A. Baldwin, M.D. 32mo, pp. 148. Rochester : E. Darrow & Co. 50 cents.

The third edition of a well indexed little treatise giving plain directions for homœopathic treatment of "the many common ailments which may be easily recognized and safely treated by any intelligent person." It covers a useful field and is apparently reliable.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**The Book of the Fair.** By Hubert Hewe Bancroft. Complete in 25 parts. Parts X to XIV. Chicago : The Bancroft Company. \$1 each part.

Since the destruction of several of the important buildings of the late World's Fair one realizes still more distinctly that the great achievement is in its local and organic unity forever a thing of the past. It is pleasant, therefore, to note that the large and laudable enterprise of Mr. Hubert Howe Bancroft is pushing on toward a successful completion his now familiar "Book of the Fair." The half-way point has now been passed. Opening Part X we find Mr. Bancroft explaining the exhibits of "Agricultural Hall." From that point the reader is conducted, in the successive parts, through the subjects "Electricity," "Horticulture and Forestry," "Mines, Mining and Metallurgy," "Fisheries and Pisciculture," and "Transportation" in the midst of which topic Part XIV closes. Mr. Bancroft's language at any random opening of the pages gives evidence of his careful selection of the materials for his record and of his fair and judicious presentation of them. The illustrations, as in previously noticed Parts, include portraits, single exhibits, curious details here and there, general views of the interior and exterior of buildings, of portions of the grounds, etc., etc. There seems to be no element of the work, mechanical or mental, which lags behind the general excellent standard.

**The Boy's Own Guide to Fishing, Tackle-Making and Fish-Breeding.** By John Harrington Keene. 12mo, pp. 200. Boston : Lee & Shepard. \$1.50.

The cover and the contents of this little treatise will be a pleasure to numerous boyish hearts. Mr. Keene, now of the Empire State, is a practical fisherman from boyhood and his ancestors for several generations have been "watermen and fishermen on the English Thames." His chapters are grouped under the headings "Spring," "Summer," "Autumn" and "Winter." He writes in a plain, straightforward style, using only such technical expressions as a bright lad can easily comprehend. A number of explanatory illustrations are given.



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Canadian Democracy and Socialism. John A. Cooper.  
Four Famous Cathedrals. Thomas E. Champion.  
Lake St. John and the Saguenay. E. T. D. Chambers.  
Silver Wedding of the Emperor of Japan. Charles T. Long.

**Cassell's Family Magazine.**—London. August.

At the Sign of "The Golden Pills": Pawnbroking Mysteries.  
Animals as Bargain-Makers. A. H. Japp.  
The Tower Bridge. Henry Frith.

**Cassell's Saturday Journal.**—London. August.  
An Old Public Favorite. Mrs. German Reed.  
Cape Colony as a Field for Emigrants: A Chat with Sir Henry B. Loch.  
Tales of a Unique Business: A Chat with A. E. Jamrach.

**Cassier's Magazine.**—New York. August.  
The Ferryboat of To-day. Edwin A. Stevens.  
Modern Light-House Service.—I. Edward P. Adams.  
First Stationary Steam Engines in America. F. R. Hutton.  
The Earliest Iron-Clad. R. H. Thurston.  
Refrigeration from Central Stations. Wilberforce Smith.  
The First Steam Screw Propeller Boats. Francis B. Stevens.  
Henry Morton. Coleman Sellers.  
Ideal Preparatory School for Engineering Students. W. Kent.

**Catholic World.**—New York. August.  
My Struggle Toward the Light. Henry Austin Adams.  
In a City of the Clouds: Arequipa, Peru. F. M. Edselas.  
Madame de Savigne as a Woman and Mother. Agnes S. Bailey.  
Glimpses of Life in an Anglican Seminary.—IV. C. A. Walworth.  
The Primeval World. William Seton.  
A Mission to Coxe's Army. Joseph V. Tracy.  
Eucharistic Congresses. Camillus P. Maes.  
Attack on Catholic Charities in New York.

**Century Magazine.**—New York. August.  
Washington as a Spectacle. F. Marion Crawford.  
Across Asia on a Bicycle.—IV. T. G. Allen, W. L. Sachtleben.  
Walking as a Pastime. Eugene L. Richards.  
The Coleman Collection of Antique Glass. Russell Sturgis.  
Poe in the South. George E. Woodberry.  
Dr. Morton's Discovery of Anesthesia. E. L. Snell.  
Old Dutch Masters. Quinten Massys (1460(?)–1530). T. Cole.  
Right and Expediency of Woman Suffrage. George F. Hoar.  
Wrongs and Perils of Woman Suffrage. J. M. Buckley.  
Conversation in France. Th. Bentzon.

**Chambers's Journal.**—Edinburgh. August.  
The Indian-River Country, Florida.  
Dunkery Beacon.  
Morwenstow, Cornwall, and Rev. R. S. Hawker.

**The Chautauquan.**—Meadville, Pa. August.  
Out of Doors with the Artists. Charles M. Fairbanks.  
George Meredith's Novels. Emily F. Wheeler.  
A Nation of Liars. Isaac T. Headland.  
The Cost of Glory. Arvede Barine.  
The Poetry of Ancient Egypt. F. C. H. Wendel.  
Handwriting and Character. W. Preyer.  
The Minute Man on the Frontier. W. G. Puddefoot.  
President Sadi Carnot. M. Henri Minaud.  
English Mines and Miners. S. P. Cadman.  
The Care of Birds. Dora M. Morrell.

**Church at Home and Abroad.**—Philadelphia. August.  
A Church Problem in Syria. F. E. Hoskins.  
Status of the Foreigner in Korea. D. J. Gifford.

**Church Quarterly Review.**—London. July.  
Inspiration and History.  
The Proposed Episcopate for Spanish Protestants.  
Our Social Outlook: Benjamin Kidd's "Social Evolution."  
Chinese Central Asia.  
The Gelasian Sacramentary.  
Sunday's Bampton Lectures on Inspiration.  
Hort's Hulsean Lectures on the Way, the Truth, the Life.  
The Origin of the Gallican Church.  
University Extension in Oxford and the Non-Collegiate System.  
Medieval Preaching in Italy: Fifteenth Century.

**Contemporary Review.**—London. August.  
Sir William Harcourt's Budget. Lord Farrar.  
The Witch of Endor and Professor Huxley. Andrew Lang.  
Why Not Municipal Pawnshops? Robert Donald.  
The Federation of the English-Speaking People: A Talk with the Right Hon. Sir George Grey. James Milne.  
An Alpine Journal. W. M. Conway.  
The Art of the Novelist. Amelia B. Edwards.  
The Home or the Barrack for the Children of the State. Mrs. Barnett.  
The Policy of Labor. Clem Edwards.  
Intellectual Liberty and Contemporary Catholicism.

**Cornhill Magazine.**—London. August.  
Gleams of Memory; with Some Reflections. Continued.  
James Payn.\*  
Scenery.  
Bank of England Notes.

**The Cosmopolitan.**—New York. August.  
Marie Antoinette in Petit Trianon. Germain Bapst.  
Coaching Trips Out of London. William H. Rideing.  
A Summer Tour in Alaska. Lucy M. Washburn.  
Outflanking Two Emperors. Murat Halstead.  
The English Napoleon. J. Howe Adams.  
The Travels of a Relic. LeCocq de Lautreppe.  
Letters of an Altruistic Traveller. W. D. Howells.

**Demorest's Family Magazine.**—New York. August.  
In and About a Lumber Camp. Sara R. McIsaac.  
How to Read and Write in Cipher. J. Carter Beard.  
The Flower Garden in August.

**The Dial.**—Chicago.

July 16.

English in a French University.  
English in the University of California. John J. Halsey.

August 1.

A Year of Continental Literature.  
Deaths of a Month.  
English at Amherst College. John F. Genung.

**Dublin Review.**—(Quarterly.) London. July.  
William George Ward. William Wilberforce.  
Textual Criticism and the Acts of the Apostles. Rev. H. Lucas.  
Rings. Miss Florence Peacock.  
The Higher Criticism and Archaeology. Canon Howlett.  
The Vivisection Controversy. Rev. Robert F. Clarke.  
The Pre-Reformation Bible. Rev. F. A. Gasquet.

**Economic Review.**—(Quarterly.) London. July.  
The Co-Partnership of Labor. Henry Vivian and Aneurin Williams.  
Tricks with Textiles.  
Two Dialogues with Socialism. J. M. Ludlow.  
Wage-Earners in Western Queensland.  
The Church and Her Elementary Schools. Rev. George W. Gent.  
Co-operative Credit.  
Town Life in the Fifteenth Century. Alice Law.

**Edinburgh Review.**—(Quarterly.) London. July.  
Lives of Dr. Pusey and Dean Stanley.  
Old Dorset.  
Memoirs of an Internuncio: Mgr. de Salamon.  
The Verdict of the Monuments.  
Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Marcella."  
Death in Classical Antiquity.  
Secret Negotiations of Marlborough and Berwick.  
Bomney's Story of Our Planet.  
The Arabian Horse.  
The Letters of Harriet, Countess Granville.  
The Ministry of the Masses.

**Engineering Magazine.**—New York. August.  
Our Enormous Annual Loss by Fire. Edward Atkinson.  
The Battle-Ship as a Fighting Machine. George W. Melville.  
Colorado's New Gold Camps. Arthur Lakes.  
The Early Life of Great Inventors. Leicester Allen.  
The Prevailing Jealousy of Wealth. W. N. Black.  
Chicago Drainage-Channel and Waterway. G. P. Brown.  
Electricity Direct from Coal. William Ostwald.  
Electric Welding and Metal-Working. Hermann Lemp.  
Beginnings and Future of the Arc Lamp. S. M. Hamill.  
Theatre-Building for American Theatres.—I. Dankmar Adler.

**English Illustrated Magazine.**—London. August.  
How the "Cabby" Lives. W. Wembley.  
Professor Blackie.  
Life on Board a Torpedo-Catcher. Fred T. Jane.

**Fortnightly Review.**—London. August.  
The Boer Question. H. H. Johnston.  
A Visit to Coren. A. H. Savage-Landor.  
Hamlet and Don Quixote. Ivan Tourgenieff.  
A Week on a Labor Settlement. John Law.  
Bookbinding: Its Processes and Ideal. T. J. Cobden-Sander-son.  
Government Life Insurance. Sir Julius Vogel.  
The Gold Standard. Brooks Adams.  
The American Sportswoman. Miss Barney.  
Side Lights on the Second Empire. W. Graham.  
Where to Spend a Holiday. Lady Jeune, and Others.

**The Forum.**—New York. August.  
Principles Involved in the Recent Strike. D. McG. Means.  
Punishment of Anarchists and Others. Henry Holt.  
Criminal Degradation of New York Citizenship. John B. Leavitt.

Increase of Crime, and Positivist Criminology. Henry C. Lea.  
 Legalized Plunder of Railroad Properties: The Remedy. I. L. Rice.  
 Productive Conditions of American Literature. Hamlin Garland.  
 How the Bills of Socialism Will Be Paid. Sylvester Baxter.  
 The New Psychology as a Basis of Education. G. Stanley Hall.  
 Methods of Laboratory Mind-Study. E. W. Scripture.  
 Englishmen: How They Spend Their Money. Price Collier.  
 The Pay of Preachers. H. K. Carroll.

Frank Leslie's Monthly.—New York. August.  
 Road-Coaching in America. Martha M. Williams.  
 Silver. R. W. Sloan.  
 Closing Scenes of the French Revolution. M. J. Jordan.  
 Jules Chéret and His Parisian Posters. Robert H. Sherard.  
 Fort Fisher and Wilmington. Joseph Becker.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. August.  
 Cloud, Fog and Haze. Dr. J. G. McPherson.  
 The Indian Census of 1891. E. O. Walker.  
 Women Novelists in Italy at the Present Day. Mary Hargrave.  
 John Dunton, Bookseller.  
 Lucretius and His Science. E. W. Adams.  
 Lowlands versus Highlands in Poetry. Mrs. Rayleigh Vicars.

Geographical Journal.—London. August.  
 People, Places and Prospects in British East Africa. C. W. Hobley.  
 Wanderings in the Hinterland of Sierra Leone. Map. T. J. Aldridge.  
 The Jackson-Harmsworth Polar Expedition. F. G. Jackson.  
 Recent Geographical Work by the United States Geological Survey.

Geological Magazine.—London. July.  
 On Some Fossil Phyllopora. Professor T. Rupert Jones.  
 On *Temnocheilus coronatus*, McCoy, from the Carboniferous Limestone of Yorkshire. A. H. Foord and G. C. Crick.  
 Notes on Russian Geology: the Black Earth. W. F. Hume.  
 Remarks on Mr. Mellard Read's Article on a Shrinking Globe as Applied to Origin of Mountains. A. Vaughan.

Godey's Magazine.—New York. July.  
 Seward at Santa Cruz.—IV. Frederick W. Seward.  
 Pope Leo XIII and the Consistory. Charles H. Adams.  
 The Authors' Club. Gilson Willets.  
 Citizens of the Air. Eleanor E. Greatorex.  
 The Wood Thrush's Nest. Olive Thorne Miller.

Good Words.—London. August.  
 Across the Moor.  
 Only a Parish Register at Burgh, Norfolk. Dr. Augustus Jessopp.  
 York Minster. Dean Purey-Cust.  
 Ruskin Mania. Mrs. E. T. Cook.  
 Land Crabs. Edward Step.  
 Under the Streets of Paris.—II. Illustrated, J. J. Waller.  
 An Episode of the Franco-German War of 1870-71. Mrs. Childers.

Green Bag.—Boston. August.  
 The Legal Graham Family. A. Oakley Hall.  
 The Story of the Parnell Commission.  
 Twice in Jeopardy. Frank B. Livingstone.  
 Some Things About Theatres.—III. R. Vashon Rogers.  
 The Court of Star Chamber.—VI. John D. Lindsay.

Harper's Magazine.—New York. August.  
 Old Monmouth. Julian Ralph.  
 Up the Norway Coast. George C. Pease.  
 A Few Edible Toadstools and Mushroomrooms. W. Hamilton Gibson.  
 Chapters in Journalism. George W. Smalley.  
 My First Visit to New England.—IV. William Dean Howells.  
 Stubble and Slough in Dakota. Frederic Remington.  
 A Vista in Central Park. Brander Matthews.

Home and Country.—New York. August.  
 Some Well-Known New York Divines. F. R. Coste.  
 Games and Their Import. William C. Norris.  
 Women as Wage-Earners. D. M. Morrell.  
 The Street Life of Naples. Gilbert Prouty.  
 Driving. C. J. Anderson.  
 Symbolism of Plants. Harriet Gresham.  
 Latter-Day Cremation Statistics. Harold Ford.  
 In the Court Kitchen of Germany. Heber J. Hatfield.  
 Talks with a Conjurer.—II. Samuel Jaros.  
 Diamonds and Diamond-Cutting. H. C. Bovee.

Homiletic Review.—New York. August.  
 The Two-Edged Sword in the Psalms. Howard Osgood.  
 Relation of Jesus to Men and Means in His Day. A. Williams.

Causes and Cure of Ministers' "Blue Monday." A. T. Pierson.  
 The Imprecatory Psalms. William Cleaver.  
 Arioch, King of Ellasar. William Hayes Ward.  
 Suicide. C. W. Heisler.

Irish Monthly.—Dublin. August.  
 Sketches in Irish Biography: Stephen J. MacKenna.  
 Mauritius. Kathleen S. Knox.

Jewish Quarterly Review.—London. July.  
 Notes on the MS. Sources of the History of the Jews in Spain. Joseph Jacobs.  
 Some Aspects of Rabbinic Theology.—II. S. Schechter.  
 The Plot of the Song of Songs. Dr. M. Friedländer.  
 Fragments of the Sifre Zuta. S. Schechter.  
 Beliefs, Rites and Customs of the Jews Connected with Death, Burial and Mourning.—III. A. P. Bender.  
 Agadath Shir Hashirim. S. Schechter.  
 Miscellaneous Liturgica: Arzharoth on the 613 Precepts. Dr. A. Neubauer.  
 A New Translation of the Book of Jubilees.—II. Rev. R. H. Charles.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Philadelphia. May.

A New Type of Truss. H. F. Coleman.  
 The Tereido Naval in Boston Harbor in 1893.  
 Improvement on Grades and Alignment. H. C. Thompson.  
 The Original Construction of the Burlington Bridge. C. H. Hudson.

June.  
 King Bridge Company's New Riveting Shop. George E. Gifford.  
 New Formulas for Calculating the Flow of Water. W. E. Foss.  
 Solution of Distortion of Framed Structure. David Molitor.  
 Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society.—(Quarterly.) London. June 30.

The First Two Country Meetings of the Royal Agricultural Society: Oxford, 1899; Cambridge, 1840. With two Plates. Ernest Clarke.  
 Willows and Their Cultivation. Edmund J. Baillie.  
 Advantages in Agricultural Production. William E. Bear.  
 The Prevalence of Anthrax in Great Britain. Professor J. McFadyean and Professor G. T. Brown.  
 Irrigation and the Storage of Water for Agricultural Purposes. Joseph Darby.  
 Some Minor Rural Industries. W. Fream.

Juridical Review.—(Quarterly.) London. July.  
 The French Senate and Its Constitutional Function. Paul Robiquet.  
 Securities Over Movables in the Debtor's Possession. Prof. Moody Stuart.  
 The Humors of Hailes. F. P. Walton.  
 Civil Litigation in an Indian Province. J. W. MacDougall.  
 The Second Chamber. R. W. Macleod Fullarton.

Knowledge.—London. August.  
 The Ancient Mammals of Britain. R. Lydekker.  
 A Prolonged Sunspot Minimum. E. Walter Maunder.  
 Insect Secretions. E. A. Butler.  
 On the Distribution of Stars in the Milky Way. W. H. Wesley.

Leisure Hour.—London. August.  
 Among the Yachtsmen. W. J. Gordon.  
 The Peoples of Europe: Russia.  
 "A Holiday in the Far West": Achill Island.  
 The Wings of Insects.—V. Lewis Wright.  
 Eels. Illustrated. F. G. Aflalo.

Lend a Hand.—Boston. July.  
 Emergency Work in Boston During the Winter of 1893-4.  
 Woman Suffrage and Law Enforcement. Clarence Greeley.  
 Tuskegee School. Elizabeth E. Lane.  
 The Abolition of Pauperism. E. E. Hale.  
 Home Libraries. C. W. Birtwell.  
 Education in Delaware.

August.  
 Provision for Epileptics. W. P. Letchworth.  
 The Boarding System for Neglected Children. Miss C. H. Pemberton.  
 State Care of Dependent Children. G. A. Merrill.  
 The Relief of Poverty. E. E. Hale.

Lippincott's Magazine.—Philadelphia. August.  
 Feminine Phases. Thomas Stimson Jarvis.  
 Uncared-for Cats. Charles Henry Webb.  
 Washington Before the War. M. E. W. Sherwood.  
 Newspaper "Faking." George G. Bain.



## London Quarterly Review.—London. July.

"Marcella," by Mrs. Humphry Ward.  
 The Naturalist, W. H. Hudson, in La Plata and Patagonia.  
 The Catacombs and the Lord's Supper.  
 The Ethics of Sir Walter Scott.  
 The Census Report.  
 "St. Teresa," by Mrs. Cunningham Graham.  
 Water Supply.  
 The Christian Religion and the Life of To-day.  
 "The English Church in the Nineteenth Century," by Canon Overton.

## Longman's Magazine.—London. August.

Dr. Wm. Denton: A Physician of the Seventeenth Century.  
 Lady Verney.  
 White Sea Letters. Aubyn Trevor-Battye.

## Lucifer.—London. July 15.

States of Consciousness. Sarah L. Corbett.  
 The Rationale of Death. Charlotte E. Wood.  
 The Religions of Ancient Greece and Rome. Concluded. Dr. A. Wilder.  
 The Meaning and the Use of Pain. Annie Besant.  
 Unpublished Letters of Éliphas Lévi. Continued.  
 Kalki Purāna. Continued.

## Ludgate Illustrated Magazine.—London. August.

G. R. Sims and H. J. Palmer. With Portraits. Joseph Hatton.  
 Champion Dogs. Guy Clifford.  
 Rambles Through England: Windermere. Herbert Grayle.  
 Young England at School: Brighton College. W. Chas. Sargent.

## McClure's Magazine.—New York. August.

In the Depths of a Coal Mine. Stephen Crane.  
 Some Personal Recollections of Gen. Sherman. S. H. M. Byers.  
 My First Book. A. Conan Doyle.  
 The New Evolution. Washington Gladden.  
 "Human Documents": Portraits of Louise Chandler Moulton.  
 James A. Garfield.  
 In Advance of the Circus. Charles T. Murray.

## Macmillan's Magazine.—London. August.

The Historical Novel. George Saintsbury.  
 The Beginnings of the British Army: Artillery and Engineers.  
 The Unconscious Humorist.  
 The Post Office Packets.  
 Mr. Secretary Thurloe.  
 William Cotton Oswald. Judge Hughes.  
 France and Her New Ally: Russia. C. R. Roylance Kent.

## Menorah Monthly.—New York. August.

The Labor Question. M. Ellinger.  
 The Spiritual Forces of Judaism. K. Kohler.  
 Karl Emil Franzos. M. Ellinger.  
 History of the Jews in England.

## Mind. (Quarterly).—London. July.

Mediate Association. W. G. Smith.  
 Mr. Bradley's View of the Self. J. S. Mackenzie.  
 Mr. Bradley and the Skeptics. Alfred Sidgwick.  
 Definition and Problems of Consciousness. A. Bain.  
 Discontinuity in Evolution. Francis Galton.  
 On the Failure of Movement in Dream. F. H. Bradley.  
 A Criticism of a Reply. James Ward.

## Missionary Herald.—Boston. August.

The Christian Endeavor Movement and Missions.  
 The Opium Curse.  
 Medical Work in the Marathi Mission. W. O. Ballantine.

## Missionary Review.—New York. August.

The Real and Romantic in Missions. A. T. Pierson.  
 Time as a Factor in Christian Missions. Arthur T. Smith.  
 Higher Education in Mission Work. F. F. Ellinwood.  
 Unoccupied Mission Fields of the World.—III. J. Douglas.  
 Practical Confucianism and Practical Christianity in Corea.

## Month.—London. August.

Some Episodes of the Oates Plots.  
 Real Property. William C. Maude.  
 Cryptography.

## Munsey's Magazine.—New York. August.

Artists and Their Work.  
 The Diamond King: Cecil John Rhodes. W. Freeman Day.  
 Favorites of the Paris Stage. Arthur Hornblow.  
 Triumphant Arches. R. H. Titherington.  
 American Canoes and Canoeists. Frank W. Crane.  
 Jonathan Scott Hartley. Rupert Hughes.

The Astor Family. Harold Parker.  
 Queen Louise. Theodore Schwartz.

## Music.—Chicago. August.

Higher Musical Education in America. S. C. Griggs.  
 The Problem of Church Music. Edward Dickinson.  
 Music as a University Study. Waldo S. Pratt.  
 Gounod as an Author of Sacred Music.—II.

## National Review.—London. August.

Lords and Commons: a Dialogue. H. D. Traill.  
 Religion and Human Evolution. Francis Galton.  
 The Outskirts of Europe. J. D. Rees.  
 An Irish Landlord's Budget. T. W. Russell.  
 Debased Silver and British Trade. E. E. Isemonger.  
 Sleeplessness. A. Symons Eccles.  
 The Position of Women in Industry. Miss H. Dendy.  
 The Heroic Couplet. St. Loe Strachey.  
 Colliery Explosions and Coal Dust. W. N. Atkinson.

## New Church Review.—Boston. (Quarterly). July.

The Patriarchal Prophecy. Theodore F. Wright.  
 The Coming of the Lord and the New Age. Thomas A. King.  
 A Study of Sectarianism. Albert Mason.  
 The Aim of a New-Church School. Asa E. Goddard.  
 The Intellectual Mission of the New Church. Frank Sewall.  
 Signs of the Times. H. C. Hay.  
 Swedenborg as a Scientist. S. Beswick.

## New Review.—London. August.

The Evicted Tenants. T. W. Russell.  
 The Novelist in Shakespeare. Hall Caine.  
 The Grievances of Railway Passengers. L. A. Atherley-Jones.  
 Secrets from the Court of Spain.—IV.  
 The Chaos of Marriage and Divorce Laws. J. Henniker Heaton.  
 In a Woman's Doss-House. T. Sparrow.  
 The Race to the Polar Regions. Herbert Ward.  
 In Praise of Hanging. W. S. Dilly.  
 The Possibilities of the Metropolitan Parks. Earl of Meath.

## New England Magazine.—Boston. August.

The Quaint North Shore. Frank T. Robinson.  
 The New England Congregational Churches. Edward Everett Hale.  
 William Morris Hunt. Helen M. Knowlton.  
 Public Library Movement in the United States. J. L. Harrison.  
 A Southern Normal School. Mary A. Bacon.  
 Prince Edward Island. Neil McLeod.

## Nineteenth Century.—London. August

The Place of Heresy and Schism in the Modern Christian Church. W. E. Gladstone.  
 The Italian Case against France. Cav. W. L. Alden.  
 Mutual Aid in the Medieval City.—I. Prince Krapotkin.  
 The Force of "Universal Extension." Charles Whibley.  
 Behind the Scenes of Nature. A. P. Sinnett.  
 The War-Chests of Europe. Professor Geffcken.  
 Jesuit Mission in Paraguay: In the Tarumensian Woods. R. B. Cunningham Graham.  
 Death and Two Friends: a Dialogue. Richard Le Gallienne.  
 The Labor War in the United States. J. S. Jeans.  
 The Present Position of Egyptology. Professor Mahaffy.  
 Facts from Bihar About the Mud-daubing. W. Egerton.  
 Is Our Race Degenerating? Hugh Percy Dunn.

## North American Review.—New York. August.

Resources and Development of the South. Hoke Smith.  
 Sea Power of the United States. Charles H. Cramp.  
 Civil Wars in South America. Estanislao S. Zeballos.  
 How to Purify Legislation. William V. Allen.  
 My Contemporaries. Jules Claretie.  
 The Lesson of the Recent Strikes. Gen. Miles, Wade Hampton, Harry P. Robinson, Samuel Gompers.  
 English Workmen and Their Political Friends. John E. Gorst.  
 Catholic Loyalty. George P. Lathrop.  
 House of Representatives and House of Commons. Harris Taylor.  
 Summer Visitors. Catharine B. Selden.  
 In Defense of Harriet Shelley.—II. Mark Twain.

## Outing.—New York. August.

Elk Hunting with Dogs. Eugene D. White.  
 Coon Hunting in Maryland. H. M. Howard.  
 An Ascent of Mount Hood. Earl M. Wilbur.  
 In the Land of the Bread Fruit.—III. F. M. Turner.  
 Lenz's World Tour Awheel: Over the Mountains from Ichang. Touring in Europe on Next to Nothing.—V. J. Perry Worden.  
 Pin-Tailed Grouse Shooting. James S. Crane.  
 The New York Yacht Club. A. J. Kennealy.

**Overland Monthly.**—San Francisco. July.

Madrid Saunterings. Stewart Culin.  
A Voyage Northward: Alaska. F. De Laguna.  
A Problem in Authorship: Who Wrote "The Federalist"?  
Building a State in Apache Land.—I. C. D. Poston.  
In the Lava Beds. J. H. Hamilton.  
August.

Four Women Writers of the West. Mary J. Reid.  
Among the Experiment Stations. Charles H. Shinn.  
Building a State in Apache Land.—II. Charles D. Poston.  
Egyptian Superstitions. Hadji Raphael.

**Pall Mall Magazine.**—London. August.

Blenheim and Its Memories. Duke of Marlborough.  
Lord Carlisle's Reminiscences. Lord Ronald Gower.  
Anarchism: Old and New. Dr. Karl Blind.  
Copenhagen, and Other Famous Battle Horses. A. Forbes.  
The Decline and Fall of Napoleon. Lord Wolseley.

**Photo-American.**—New York. July.

Perspective and the Swing-Back.  
Photo-Crayon.  
When to Stop Developing. Alfred Watkins.  
Diffused Light in the Camera.  
Avoidance of Reflections in Copying. T. N. Armstrong.  
Potassium Ferrocyanide in the Developer.  
Substratum for Collotype Plates.  
Color Photography.  
Packing Exposed Plates.

**Photo-Beacon.**—Chicago. August.

What is Photography?  
Photography as Applied to Process Work.  
Improvement in Carbon Printing.  
The St. Louis Convention.

**Physical Review.**—London. July-August.

A Belometric Study of Light Standards. Clayton H. Sharp  
and W. R. Turnbull.  
On a Relation Between Specific Inductive Capacity and  
Chemical Constitution of Dielectrics. Charles B. Thuring.  
A Laboratory Experiment in Simple Harmonic Motion.  
John O. Reed.  
The Electrical Conductivity of Copper as Affected by the  
Surrounding Medium. A Discussion. Fernando Sanford  
and Henry S. Carhart.

**Presbyterian Quarterly.**—Richmond, Va. July.

Place of Christ in Modern Theology. Robert Watts.  
Correlation Between Thoughts and Words. H. C. Alexander.  
The Original Manuscript of the Pentateuch. Henry A.  
White.  
Power of the People in the Government of the Church. W.  
A. Campbell.  
Addison Once More.

**Psychical Review.**—Grafton, Mass. May.

Implications of the Spiritualistic Hypothesis. M. M. Dawson.  
Experiences with a Private Psychic.  
Death Prophesied in Dreams and by Voices. Sara K. Hart.  
Experience with Planchette, etc.  
The Kind of Religion the World Needs. T. E. Allen.  
Clairvoyance and Psychometry. M. M. Dawson.  
Experiences in Psychography. E. W. Gantt.  
Materialism vs. Spiritualism. Frank S. Billings.

**Quarterly Journal of Economics.**—Boston. July.

Theory of Wages Adjusted to Theories of Value. T. N.  
Carver.  
The English Railway Rate Question. James Mavor.  
The Civil War Income Tax. Joseph A. Hill.  
The Unemployed in American Cities. C. C. Closson, Jr.

**Quarterly Review.**—London. July.

The New Christian Socialism.  
English Castles.  
Iceland of To-day.  
Dr. Pusey.  
Latin Poetry of the Decline.  
The Attack on the Welsh Church.  
Forestry.  
Irish Folk-Lore.  
Old Haileybury College.  
Party Government.  
The French Soudan.

**Quiver.**—London. August.

An Unfashionable Slum in Manchester. Arthur G. Symonds.  
Science and Theology. Rev. A. Finlayson.

**Review of the Churches.**—London. July.

Is a *Rapprochement* Between the Anglican and Catholic  
Churches Desirable? Earl Nelson and Others.

Is the Influence of the Churches on the Wane Among the  
Masses? Percy Alde and Others.

**The Sanitarian.**—New York. August.

Early Attempts to Arrest the Progress of Small-Pox.  
U. S. Marine Hospital Service and National Sanitation.  
Haffkine's Cholera Inoculation.  
Sunshine and Microbes. Percy Frankland.

**Scottish Geographical Magazine.**—Edinburgh. July.

The Mountain Systems of Central Asia. With Map. E. Del-  
mar Morgan.  
A Review of Swedish Hydrographic Research in the Baltic  
and the North Seas. With Plates. Otto Pettersson.  
The Bolivian Altiplanicie. D. R. Urquhart.

**Scottish Review.**—Paisley. July.

Edinburgh in 1839. J. Balfour Paul.  
Mr. Ruskin as a Practical Teacher. M. Kauffmann.  
Some Aspects of the Modern Scot. T. Pilkington White.  
Moltke. William O'Connor Morris.  
Germany in 1836.  
Argyllshire. W. G. Maughan.  
A Journalist in Literature: R. H. Hutton. William Wallace.

**Scribner's Magazine.**—New York. August.

Fiction Number.  
Newport. W. C. Brownell.  
Lowell's Letters to Poe. Edited by G. E. Woodberry.  
The People That We Serve. Octave Thanet.

**Social Economist.**—New York. August.

A Proposal Concerning Currency.  
The State and Social Law of Strikes.  
How Pullman Was Built.  
Women's Need of Legislative Protection.  
State Aid to New York Railways. Frank L. McVey.  
Silver, Gold and Shipping. W. W. Bates.

**The Southern Magazine.**—Louisville. August.

From Martinique to Trinidad. James Symington.  
Both Eyes on the Birds. Leander S. Keyser.  
Making a Southern Magazine.  
Stonewall Jackson. W. W. Scott.  
A Favored Daughter of the South. Mrs. Burton Harrison.

**Strand Magazine.**—London. July.

Marksmanship. Gilbert Guerdon.  
Zig-zag Bovine at the Zoo. Arthur Morrison.  
From Behind the Speaker's Chair. Henry W. Lucy.  
The Duke of Saxe-Coburg's Palaces. Mary Spencer-Warren.  
Portraits of Sir Isaac Pitman, Fridtjof Nansen, Miss Annie  
Albu, Henry H. Fowler, and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-  
Gotha.  
The Handwriting of Mr. Gladstone. J. Holt Schooling.  
The Khedive of Egypt. Stuart Cumberlaud.

**Students' Journal.**—New York. August.

The Revised Hand-Book.  
Curiosities of Bird Life. B. Sharpe.  
An African Niagara. James Johnston.  
Wagner and His Influence. Anton Seidl.  
Engraved Photography, eight pages.  
Animal Life at the Smithsonian. Rene Bache.

**Sunday at Home.**—London. August.

John Eliot. Travers Buxton.  
Glimpses of Religious Life in Germany. Continued. Rev. R.  
S. Ashton.  
A Century of Wordsworth. Edith Capper.  
The Late Gerasimos D. Kyrias. Rev. A. Thomson.  
Sundays in Argentina. Rev. F. Hastings.

**Sunday Magazine.**—London. August.

Child-Gatherers of Food. Rev. A. R. Buckland.  
Chained Books. C. S. Gildersome-Dickinson.  
Customs Connected with Death Among the Sihanaka of Mada-  
gascar.  
Hymns and Hymn-Writers of the Eighteenth Century.—II.  
E. W. Howson.  
Facts About the Deaf and Dumb. G. Holden Pike.

**The Treasury.**—New York. August.

Micah and the Levite. William H. Allbright.  
God's Motherly Spirit. M. V. Macduffie.  
The Supremacy of Christ. J. B. Whitford.  
The Everlasting Gospel. James Stalker.  
Character and Effects of Christ's Love. J. E. Robinson.

**United Service.**—Philadelphia. July.

Engineer Corps of the United States Navy. F. M. Bennett.  
Regulations and Manœuvres of the Russian Field Artillery.  
Exchange of Stations. Capt. H. R. Brinkerhoff.

Origin and Development of Steam Navigation. Admiral G. H. Preble.

Notes on Cavalry. Lieut. S. B. Arnold.  
August.

Physical Training of the Guardsman. Lieut. W. T. Chantland.  
Ninety-Day Men of '63. Burnet Landreth.  
Lord Wolsley's Marlborough. Gen. Sir Archibald Alison.  
Engineer Corps of the United States Navy.—III. F. M. Bennett.

Courts Martial. W. H. Shock.

Origin and Development of Steam Navigation. Admiral G. H. Preble.

United Service Magazine.—London. August.

The Naval Defense of the Empire. Sir Julius Vogel.  
Modern Strategy: A Discussion. Viscount Wolsley. Colonel Lascelles. Colonel Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, Lieut.-Colonel Kirkwood, etc.

Our Volunteer Army.

The United States Military Academy at West Point. Andrew T. Sibbald.

The Naval Battle of To-morrow. H. W. Wilson.

Sir Hope Grant: A Study.

Round Foreign Battlefields: Spichenen. Colonel Maurice.  
Bear-Shooting in Cashmere Thirty Years Ago. Lieut.-Colonel Morley.

The Naval Lessons of the Brazilian Revolt. John Leyland.

University Extension.—Philadelphia. August.

Popular Instruction in Economics. John A. Horson.

Intellectual Enthusiasms. S. G. Barnes.

An Experiment in Civic Education. Frank S. Edmonds.

University Magazine.—New York. August.

The Study of Latin and Law. Austin Abbott.

New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital.—II.

College of Pharmacy of the City of New York. H. H. Busby.  
Swift. Eugene Van Shaick.

Westminster Review.—London. August.

Religion and Reform. Walter Walsh.

A Plea for Peace.

Mr. Swinburne as a Critic. D. F. Hannigan.

Men and Marriage.

How Insanity Is Propagated.

Carlyle and the Blumine of "Sartor Resartus." Elizabeth Mercer.

Bicycle Tours—and a Moral. E. H. Lacon Watson.

The History and Progress of Nursing in Poor-Law Infirmarys.

The Beginnings of the German Novel. John G. Robertson.

Anglia and the Anglians. R. J. Lloyd.

The Romances of Nathaniel Hawthorne. Thomas Bradfield.

Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—New York. August.

Color Value Negatives for Type Color-Printing. McF. Anderson.

Photography as Applied to Process Work. L. E. Clift.

Where to Go with the Camera. C. Ashleigh Snow.

Stripping Collodion Films of Large Size.

Gelatine Plates for Process Work.

Collogravure.

Albumen and Aristo Prints: A Comparison. C. W. H. Blood.

To Avoid Reflections in Reproductions.

The New Zeiss Anastigmat, Series II. a.

Direct Reproduction of Negatives.

Yale Review.—New Haven. (Quarterly). August.

Limitations and Difficulties of Statistics. Carroll D. Wright.  
The Constitutional Union Party of 1860. Charles F. Richardson.

Mixture of Races and Nationalities. Richmond Mayo-Smith.

Prince Henry, the Navigator. Edward G. Bourne.

The Bimetallic Theory. Henry W. Farnum.

Young Man.—London. August.

An Evening with Professor Drummond. Hamish Hendry.

From London to John o'Groat's on My Tricycle. Archdeacon Sinclair.

Reminiscences of John Richard Green. Rev. H. R. Haweis.

My First Sermon. Rev. Silas K. Hocking.

How a Morning Newspaper Is Produced. Continued. H. W. Massingham.

Young Woman.—London. August.

Cycling for Girls. Sir B. W. Richardson.

Traveling as a Fine Art. Hulda Friederichs.

How Can I Earn My Living as a Waitress, in a Shop, or as a Clerk? Miss Billington.

Lawn Tennis. Mrs. Hillyard.

Mrs. Carlyle. W. J. Dawson.

Frances Ridley Havergal. J. Cuthbert Hadden.

## THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Alte und Neue Welt.—Einsiedeln. Heft 11.

The Last Conclave (1878). A. G. Kaufmann.

Meran, etc., in the Tyrol.

Cologne. H. Kerner.

The Blücher Monument at Kaub on the Rhine.

Palestrina and Orlando di Lasso. With Portraits. Paul Friedrich.

The Rabbit Plague in Australia. W. Smith.

Chorgesang.—Leipzig. July 1.

Johannes Diebold. With Portrait.

Anthem: "Tu es Petrus," by J. Diebold.

Songs for Male Voices: "An einen Täufer," by E. Tauwitz, etc.

July 22.

J. H. W. Barge. With Portrait.

Wagner's Humor. F. A. Geissler.

Songs for Male Voices: "Sang der Deutschen," by F. Draeske, etc.

Daheim.—Leipzig.

July 7.

The German Hymn in Spain. F. Flidner.

July 14.

The People's Libraries in Berlin. A. Buchholtz.

July 21.

Orlando di Lasso. With Portrait.

Amalie Sieveking. R. Koenig.

July 28.

The Friedrich University at Halle. Dr. B. Rogge.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg. Heft 14.

Berchtesgaden.

Minstrelsy and Women. Dr. J. Weiss.

Orlando di Lasso. Dr. W. Bäumker.

Deutsche Revue.—Stuttgart. July.

Prince Bismarck and the Parliamentarians.—I. H. von Poschinger.

Sublime Inconsciousness. C. Lombroso.

Hans Viktor von Unruh. Continued. H. von Poschinger.

Medical Activity Past and Present. A. Graese.

Immortality. Dr. L. Büchner.

Unpublished Letters of Count Cavour.

My Journey Round the World, 1887-8. Continued. Prince Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. August.

German Character as Reflected in Religion. O. Pfeiderer.

Theodor von Bernhard's Diary. Continued.

On Yawning. W. Henke.

Leopold von Plessen.—VII. L. von Hirschfeld.

Sadi Carnot.

Deutsche Worte.—Vienna. July.

The Social Misery and Society in Austria.—IV. T. W. Teifen.

Co-operation and Self-Help. Dr. J. Platter.

Die Gesellschaft.—Leipzig. July.

Christianity and Power. Dr. M. Schwann.

Henry George's Reforms. Count L. Tolstol.

Poems, by G. A. Erdmann and Others.

Dr. Billoth on Friedrich Nietzsche and Wagner. J. Steinmayer.

The Brothers Grimm and Morality. O. Panizza.

Max Zenger: the Sixtus Beckmesser of the Munich Academy of Music. J. Hofmiller.

The Passion Plays of Bohemia. L. Herzog.

Konservative Monatsschrift.—Leipzig. July.

Heinrich Leo's Monthly Historical Reports and Letters. Continued. O. Kraus.

Forchhammer versus Schliemann. G. Schröder.

The Jubilee of the Friedrich University at Halle. H. Landwehr.

Religious Life in Russia. Continued. J. N. Potapenko.

The Origin of the Homeric Poems. A. Freybe.

Magazin für Litteratur.—Berlin.

July 7.

The Second Great Art Exhibition at Berlin. Concluded. H. Schliepmann.  
The Paris Theatre Year.

July 14.

The Origin of National Literature. E. Heilborn.  
Rudolf von Bennigsen.  
Berlin Exhibition. Continued. F. Fuchs.

July 21.

Munich Art Exhibition, 1894. G. Fuchs.  
Luxemburg Poets. T. Kellen.  
Gustav Mahler's "Titan" Symphony. E. O. Nodnagel.

Neue Revue.—Vienna.

July 4.

The Population of Austria. R. Schüller.

July 18.

Rudolph Meyer's "Capitalism fin de Siècle." S. Rubinstein.

July 25.

The Psychology of Carnot's Murderer. G. Ferrero.  
Friedrich Spielhagen. C. Alberti.  
Souls and Bodies. Dr. E. Postelberg.  
Hearing in Music. Dr. H. Schenker.

Neue Zeit.—Stuttgart.

No. 40.

Recent Events in France.

No. 41.

The Socialists in the French Chamber. C. Bonnier.  
The Crisis in the Socialistic Movement in Holland. H. Polak.

No. 42.

The German Beer War.

No. 43.

Ten Years of German Colonial Policy.

Nord und Süd.—Breslau. July.

Rudolf von Bennigsen. With Portrait. Frederick Boettcher.  
Field-Telegraphy. Alfred Freiherr von Eberstein.  
Adolf Friedrich Count von Schack. R. von Gottschell.  
In the Danish Capital. A. Holzbock.

Preussische Jahrbücher.—Berlin. August.

The German Folk-Song. C. Voretzsch.  
The Academy at Münster and Its Catholic Character.  
Instruction in Modern Languages. A. Philipps.  
On the Simplification of Workmen's Insurance. R. von Landmann.

The Proposed Reform in Austrian Civil Law. K. Schneider.  
Leo XIII's Encyclical. A. Harnack.  
Herder, Kant, Goethe. Dr. E. Kühnemann.

Stimmen aus Maria-Laach.—Freiburg. July.

The Population Question. H. Pesch.  
The Copernican Solar System. J. G. Hagen.  
The Newly Discovered Picture in the Catacomb of St. Priscilla at Rome. T. Grandenath.  
Annette von Droste-Hülshoff's Correspondence with Levin Schücking. W. Kreiten.

Universum.—Dresden.

Heft 23.

The Cornflower. T. Seelman.  
The Dust Danger in Mines. A. Walter.  
R. von Bennigsen. With Portrait.

Heft 24.

The Stone Quarries of Elb-Land. T. Gampe.  
The Samoa Islands. W. Stoss.  
Dr. Alexander Wekerle. With Portrait.

Velhagen und Klasing's Monatshefte.—Berlin. July.

Westminster Abbey. R. Stratz  
Ludwig Kossuth.  
The Gold Treasure of Dahschur. H. Brugsch.  
Schloss Fürstenstein, Silesia. H. von Zobeltitz.  
An Ascent of Kilima-Njaro. Dr. G. Volkens.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 12.

Through the Hardanger Fjord and Thelemarken. F. Keull.  
Italian Summer Retreats. C. Lüpke.  
The School of Carving at Brienzen. K. L. Born.  
The Educational Value of the Forest. C. von Fischbach.  
Halle-on-the-Saal. D. Brauns.  
Pearl-Fishing. H. Rosenthal-Bonin.  
The Imperial Scientific and Technical Institute at Charlottenburg. W. Berdrow.  
Baths for the People, and Baths as a Luxury. A. Freihöfer.

Die Waffen Nieder.—Dresden. July.

Universal Military Service and Nationality. M. Adler.  
Public Schoolmasters and Militarism. E. Almsloh.  
The Neutrality of the Press. O. Ackermann.

Westermann's Illustrierte Deutsche Monatshefte.—Brunswick. August.

Franz Stück. Artist. A. Spier.  
The Etruscans. P. Schellhas.  
Vesuvius. W. Kaden.  
Chateaubriand. With Portrait. M. Landau.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Amaranthe.—(For Girls.) Paris. July.

"Aréthuse," by Madame Georges de Montgomery. E. S. Lantz.  
Cordova and Its Mosque. L. de Gironde.  
Denys Puech: Sculptor. Raoul d'Ulry.  
James Tissot and His Work. A. M. d'Annezin.  
Ottoman Literature. Comtesse Théodosia.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—Lausanne. July.

The Commercial Relations of France and Switzerland. Nuna Droz.  
What I Saw in the New World. Continued. Madame Mary Bigot.  
Modern English Poets: Dante Gabriel Rossetti. Continued. Henri Jacottet.  
The Resistance of Fatigue. Dr. Chabré.

Journal des Economistes.—Paris. July.

The Banks of the United States. G. François.  
The Development of French Colonies: Guiana. Daniel Bellet.  
Recollections of Travels. Dr. Meyners d'Estrey.  
Wilhelm Roscher. Maurice Block.

Nouvelle Revue.—Paris.

July 1.

Common Lands: The Future. G. E. Simon.  
Florence? Yesterday and To-day. Prince de Valori.  
The Probable Age of the Earth. E. Blanchard.  
Eighteenth Century Watering-Places and Their Amusements. F. Engerand.  
Letters on Foreign Politics. Madame Juliette Adam.

July 15.

The Reign of Bibesco. Prince George Bibesco.

Anarchism in Germany. H. Lightenberger.

Hedwig of Anjou. Count A. Wodzinski.  
Thebes: An Excursion to the Valley of the Queens. H. Bous-sac.  
The Component Parts of the French Navy. Commandant Z. A. Modern Saint. Madame V. Vend.  
Egypt and the Anglo-Congo Treaty. L. S. Desplacé.  
Letters on Foreign Politics. Madame Juliette Adam.

Nouvelle Revue Internationale.—Paris. July 1.

The Literary Movement in Belgium. Edouard du Fresnel.  
Letters of Frédéric Mistral.  
Review of European Politics. Emilio Castelar.  
Letter from Antwerp. Denise.  
Ahmed Midhat Effendi. Garabed Bey.

Réforme Sociale.—Paris.

July 1.

Report of General Meetings of the Society of Social Economy, 1894.  
Labor Reunions of the Society of Social Economy.

July 16.

Urban and Rural Institutions of Popular Credit. Eugène Rostand.  
The People of the New Hebrides. Gaston Beaune.  
The Advantages of Peace in Industrial Matters. A. Gibon.  
The Administration of Alcohol in Switzerland, and Alcoholism. Jules d'Anethan.

Revue Bleue.—Paris.

July.

How to Read and Understand a Book. Eugène Mouton.  
Universities and Politics. Jean Jaurès.



July 14.  
A Naturalist of the XIIIth Century: Jean de Meung. G. Lanson.  
The Madness of Sultan Murad of Turkey. C. Chrysaphidès.

July 21.  
"France of To-day," by Miss M. Betham-Edwards. Alfred Rambaud.  
M. Anatole France. Georges Pellissier.

July 28.  
Leconte de Lisle. Léon Barracand.  
Recollections of Sebastopol.  
The Last Years of the Restoration: Memoirs of Baron d'Haussez. H. Monin.  
The American Strikes. Frédéric Amouretti.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.

July.  
The Africa of the Romans: Archaeological Walks in Algiers and Tunis. G. Boissier.  
The Humanity of the Future: The White Races. A. Fouillee.  
Marie de Medicis.—II. G. Hanotaux.  
The Position of Women in the United States; First Impressions in Chicago; The Women's Clubs. T. H. Bentzon.  
English State Education. G. Valbert.

July 15.  
Rome and the Renaissance. J. Klæzko.  
Crossing the Niemen. A. Vandal.  
Tropical Landscapes: The Lake of Tuxpango. L. Biart.  
The Mechanism of Modern Life.—I. The Great Emporiums. Count G. d'Avenel.  
Ramadan and Bairam: Recollections of a Journey in Egypt and Assyria. P. Berger.  
Science and Agriculture: Various Forms of Manure. P. P. Deherain.

Revue Encyclopédique.—Paris.

July 1.  
The Contemporary Literature of Italy. Henri Montecorvoli.  
The Pilgrimage to Mecca. Dr. H. Legrand.  
M. Sadi Carnot.

July 15.  
The National Obsequies of M. Carnot.  
Art in the Two Paris Salons, 1894. Marx and L. Bourdeau.  
The Travels of Madame Chantre. G. de Rialle.  
Revue Française de l'Etranger et des Colonies.—Paris.

July.  
Foreign Politics in Persia, 1848-1894. A. Lacoïn de Vilmorin.  
The Railway from Kayes to the Niger. Georges Dimanche.  
Tonkin, 1892-1894.

Revue Générale.—Brussels. July.  
Balzac's "Voyage en Coucou." Vicomte de Spoelberch de Lovenjoul.  
Jules Lemaitre. Concluded. Henry Bordeaux.

Plato and Christianity. Léon Bossu.  
Cape Colony. Jules Leclercq.

Revue de Paris.—Paris.

July 1.  
President Carnot. J. Darmesteter.  
Letters to the Princess Julia. Prosper Merimée.  
Australia. Max O'Reil.  
Talks with Victor Hugo. J. Claretie.  
Memoirs, 1829-1830. Baron d'Haussez.  
The Goncourts as Art Critics. G. Lecomte.

July 15.  
The Green Mosque. Pierre Loti.  
Letters to the Princess Julia. Prosper Merimée.  
An Italian Socialist-Novelist. H. Herelle.  
A Letter on the French Cavalry.  
Modern Agriculture. H. Bierzy.

Revue Philosophique.—Paris. July.  
Renan's Philosophy. G. Séailles.  
The Rules and Methods of Sociology. Continued. E. Durkheim.

Revue des Revues.—Paris.  
July 1.  
French Newspapers and Journalists.  
July 15.  
Unconscious Cerebration in Art. Mlle. Paula Lombroso.  
French Newspapers and Journalists. Continued.  
A New Theory of the Nervous System. Henry de Varigny.

Revue Socialiste.—Paris. July.  
The Law of Progress. Dr. Julien Pioger.  
The Myth of Adam and Eve. Lafargue.  
Socialism at Sarbonne. Georges Renard.  
Organic Parasites and Social Parasites. Van de Kerckhove.  
The Prison of Toulon After the Commune. Henri Brissac.  
"Terrianism" or National Socialism. E. de Masquard.

Revue Scientifique.—Paris.  
July 7.  
The Complex Molecules in Liquids. William Ramsay.  
The Question of Disarmament.  
The Indirect Photography of Colors. Ducos du Hauron.

July 14.  
Mental Degeneration. M. Magnan.  
Flying Apparatus. Léo Dex.  
The Question of Disarmament. Concluded.

July 21.  
Lecture on Metrophotography for Travelers. A. Lassedat.  
A New Method of Geology. J. Thoulet.  
Flying Apparatus. Continued. Léo Dex.

July 28.  
Walking and Standing of Healthy Persons and of Persons Suffering from Myopia. Illustrated. Paul Richer.  
The Origin and Nature of Atoms. A. Duponchel.  
The Apple Trade and Cider-Making in France. Em. Ratoïn.

## THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

Civiltà Cattolica.—Rome.  
July 7.  
The Encyclical of Leo XIII. Latin Version.  
The Lourdes Miracles and Zola's Criticism.—I.  
The Marriage Laws in Hungary.

July 21.  
The Lourdes Miracles and Zola's Criticism.—II.  
The Pretended Scientific Errors in the Bible.  
The Marriage Laws in Hungary.—II.

Nuova Antologia.—Rome.  
July 1.  
Tasso's "Aminta," and Early Pastoral Poetry. Giosue Carducci.  
Dr. Schloezer and the end of the "Kulturkampf." R. de Cesare.  
How Correggio Lived. A. Rondani.  
Italy's Protected States.—I. L. R. Brichetti.  
The Sicilian Constitution of 1812. Conclusion. L. Palma.  
Prince William of Prussia and the Italian War of 1859. C. Baer.

July 15.  
Sadi Carnot: A Sketch. R. Bonfadini.  
A London Art Exhibition: The Burlington Fine Arts Club.  
A. Venturi.  
Classical Education in Italy. G. Chiarini.  
Venice and Rome: Pages in History from VI to XII Century. R. Galli.

Rassegna Nazionale.—Florence.  
July 1.  
The Migratory Instincts of the Human Race. F. Munzianté.  
Penal Skepticism. L. Ferraris.  
The Systematic Cataloguing of Libraries. L. Frati.  
An Answer to the "Civiltà Cattolica" on the Question of Biblical Inspiration.  
A Free Church and an Official Church. Aegystos.

July 16.  
The Conclave. G. Grabinski.  
Divorce. G. Calchi-Norati.  
The Catholic Conservative Party. G. Bertheld.  
Review of Recent English Literature. G. Strafforello.

# INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in this Index.

A.	Arena.	EW.	Eastern and Western Review.	NatR.	National Review.
AA.	Art Amateur.	F.	Forum.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.	NEM.	New England Magazine.
AI.	Art Interchange.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NR.	New Review.
AJP.	American Journal of Politics.	GGM.	Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.	NW.	New World.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	G.	Godey's.	NH.	Newbury House Magazine.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	GJ.	Geographical Journal.	NN.	Nature Notes.
Ant.	Antiquary.	GB.	Greater Britain.	O.	Outing.
AP.	American Amateur Photographer.	GBag.	Green Bag.	OD.	Our Day.
AQ.	Asiatic Quarterly.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
ARec.	Architectural Record.	GOP.	Girl's Own Paper.	PA.	Photo-American.
Arg.	Argosy.	GW.	Good Words.	PB.	Photo-Beacon.
As.	Asclepiad.	HC.	Home and Country.	PL.	Poet Lore.
Ata.	Atalanta.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine (London).	HGM.	Harvard Graduates' Magazine.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.			PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
Bkman.	Bookman.	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PR.	Philosophical Review.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
BW.	Biblical World.	IrM.	Irish Monthly.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
C.	Cornhill.	JED.	Journal of Education.	PsyR.	Psychical Review.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	Q.	Quiver.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
ChHA.	Church at Home and Abroad.	JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
ChMisI.	Church Missionary Intelligencer and Record.	JRCI.	Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.	RR.	Review of Reviews.
ChQ.	Church Quarterly Review.	JurR.	Juridical Review.	RRL.	Review of Reviews (London).
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	JAP.	Journal of American Politics.	RC.	Review of the Churches.
CM.	Century Magazine.	K.	Knowledge.	St.	Students' Journal.
CalIM.	Californian Illustrated Magazine.	KO.	King's Own.	SRev.	School Review.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	San.	Sanitarian.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	SEcon.	Social Economist.
CRev.	Charities Review.	LEHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.	ScotGM.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	ScotR.	Scottish Review.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
CritR.	Critical Review.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review.	Sten.	Stenographer.
CSJ.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly Review.	Str.	Strand.
CW.	Catholic World.	Luc.	Lucifer.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
D.	Dial.	LudM.	Ludgate Monthly.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	M.	Month.	T.B.	Temple Bar.
DR.	Dublin Review.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	Treas.	Treasury.
EconJ.	Economic Journal.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine.	UE.	University Extension.
EconR.	Economic Review.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	UM.	University Magazine.
EdRA.	Educational Review (New York).	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	US.	United Service.
EdRL.	Educational Review (London).	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
Ed.	Education.	Mon.	Monist.	WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.	WR.	Westminster Review.
El.	English Illustrated Magazine.	Mus.	Music.	YE.	Young England.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.	MP.	Monthly Packet.	YM.	Young Man.
Ex.	Expositor.	MR.	Methodist Review.	YR.	Yale Review.
		NAR.	North American Review.	YW.	Young Woman.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

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Addison Once More, C. A. Smith, PQ, July.

Aerial Navigation, Clara B. Moore, A.

Africa:

Cape Colony as a Field for Emigrants, CSJ.

The Boer Question, H. H. Johnston, FR.

Cardinal Lavigerie's Work in North Africa, W. Sharp, AM.

People, Places and Prospects in British East Africa, GJ, July.

Wanderings in the Hinterland of Sierra Leone, GJ.

Agricultural: Among the Experiment Stations, C. H. Shinn, OM.

Alaska:

A Voyage Northward, F. de Laguna, OM, July.

A Summer Tour in Alaska, Lucy M. Washburn, Cos.

Altrurian Traveler, Letters of an—X, W. D. Howells, Cos.

Anarchism: Old and New, Karl Blind, PMM.

Anarchists and Others, Punishment of, Henry Holt, F.

Anesthesia, Dr. Morton's Discovery of, E. L. Snell, CM.

Anglia and the Anglians, WR.

Animals as Bargain-Makers, A. H. Japp, CFM.

Archæology:

On Some Popular Archæological Errors and Fictions, Ant.

The Higher Criticism and Archæology, Canon Howlett, DR, July.

The Verdict of the Monuments, ER, July.

Arches, Triumphal, R. H. Titherington, MM.

Arctic Exploration:

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The Race to the Polar Regions, Herbert Ward, NR.

Argentina, Sundays in, F. Hastings, SunH.

Argyllshire, W. G. Maughan, ScotR, July.

Arizona: Building a State in Apache Land—II, C. D. Poston, OM.

Armies:

Notes on Cavalry, Lieut. S. B. Arnold, US, July.

Regulations and Manœuvres of Russian Field Artillery, US, July.

Ninety-Day Men of '63, B. Landreth, US.

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- Artists:  
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- Asia:  
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 Mountain Systems of Central Asia, E. D. Morgan, ScotGM, July.
- Astor Family, The, Harold Parker, MM.
- Astronomy:  
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- Australia: Out-Door Sports in Australia, J. L. Payne, CanM, July.
- Bahamas: The Beautiful Bahamas, Donald Macinnes, CanM, July.
- Bank of England Notes, C.
- Battle Fields, Round Foreign, Col. Maurice, USM.
- Bible and Biblical Criticism:  
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 The Scriptures in Early Christian Art, R. Seton, ACQ, July.  
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- Bicycling:  
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 Bicycle Tours—and a Moral, E. H. L. Watson, WR.
- Bimetallic Theory, The, H. W. Farnum, YR.
- Birds:  
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 The Wood Thrush's Nest, Olive Thorne Miller, G, July.  
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 August Birds in Cape Breton, Frank Bolles, AM.  
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- Bolivia: The Bolivian Antiplanicie, D. E. Urquhart, ScotGM, July.
- Bookbinding, Its Processes and Ideal, FR.
- Books: Chained Books, SunM.
- Brighton College, W. C. Sargent, LudM.
- Cabmen, EIM.
- California: In the Lava Beds, J. H. Hamilton, OM, July.
- Canada:  
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 Toronto as a Municipal Object-Lesson, Albert Shaw, RR.  
 Canoes and Canoeists, American, F. W. Crane, MM.
- Capital Punishment: In Praise of Hanging, W. S. Lilly, NewR.
- Carlsle, Lord, Reminiscences of, PMM.
- Carnot, Sadi, President, M. Henri Minaud, Chaut.
- Castles, English, QR, July.
- Catacombs, The, and the Lord's Supper, LQ, July.
- Cathedrals, Four Famous, Thomas E. Champion, CanM.
- Catholic Church:  
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- Cats, Uncared-for, Charles H. Webb, Lipp.
- Cipher, How to Read and Write in, J. Carter Beard, Dem.
- Circus, In advance of the, Charles T. Murray, McCl.
- Civics in Public Schools, AJP.
- Civil Wars in South America, E. S. Zeballos, NAR.
- Chinese Central Asia, ChQ, July.
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- Christ in Modern Theology, Place of, Robert Watts, PQ, July.
- Christian Socialism, The New, QR, July.
- Church, Origin of the Gallican, ChQ, July.
- Church Government, Power of the People in, W. A. Campbell, PQ, July.
- Claivroyance and Psychometry, M. M. Dawson, PayR, May.
- Coaching: Road-Coaching in America, Martha M. Williams, FR.
- Coaching Trips out of London, W. H. Rideing, Cos.
- Coal Mining: In the Depths of a Coal Mine, S. Crane, McCl.
- College Graduate and Public Life, Theodore Roosevelt, AM.
- Colliery, Explosions and Coal Dust, W. N. Atkinson, NatR.
- Colorado's New Gold Camps, Arthur Lakes, EngM.
- Communion Tokens, Church, Alice M. Earle, AM.
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- Congregational Churches, New England, E. E. Hale, NEM.
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- Consciousness, States of, Sarah Corbett, Luc, July.
- Consular Service, Some Evils of Our, A. H. Washburn, AM.
- Conversation in France, Th. Bentzon, Cm.
- Coon-Hunting in Maryland, E. M. Howard, O.
- Copenhagen, and Other Famous Battle Horses, A. Forbes, PMM.
- Corea, A Visit to, A. H. Savage-Landor, FR.
- Courts Martial, W. H. Shock, US.
- Crabs: Land Crabs, E. Step, GW.
- Cremation Institutes, Latter-Day, H. Ford, HC.
- Crime:  
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- Increase of Crime, and Positivist Criminology, H. C. Lea, F.
- Criminals and Prisons, T. E. Will, A.
- Dakota, Stubble and Slough in, Frederic Remington, Harp.
- Dances, Two Ancient, and Their Modern Survival, E. C. Vansittart, MP.
- Debs, Eugene V.: Character Sketch, W. T. Stead, RRL.
- Deaf and Dumb, Facts About the, G. H. Pike, SunM.
- Death, The Rationale of, Charlotte E. Wood, Luc, July.
- Death in Classical Antiquity, ER, July.
- Diamonds and Diamond-Cutting, H. C. Bovee, HC.
- Dibbs, Sir George, J. T. Ryan, RR.
- Dogs: Champion Dogs, Guy Clifford, LudM.
- Dorset, Old, ER, July.
- Doyle, A. Conan: My First Book, McCl.
- Drummond, Professor, An Evening with, H. Hendry, YM.
- Economics, Popular Instruction in, J. A. Horson, ME.
- Edinburgh in 1629, J. B. Paul, ScotR, July.
- Education:  
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- Music as a University Study, W. S. Pratt, Mus.
- Egypt:  
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- Electricity:  
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- Eliot, John, T. Buxton, SunH.
- Elk-Hunting with Dogs, E. D. White, O.
- Embroideries, Cyprus and Oriental, GOP.
- Embroidery, Talks About, L. B. Wilson, AA.
- Englishmen: How They Spend Their Money, Price Collier, F.
- Engineer Corps of the United States Navy, F. M. Bennett, US, August.
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- Eskimos, Three Years Among the—II, J. W. Tyrrell, CanM, July.
- Eucharistic Congresses, C. P. Maes, CW.
- Evolution:  
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 The New Evolution, Washington Gladden, McCl.  
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- Ferryboat of To-day, The, Edwin A. Stevens, CasM.
- Fiction:  
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- Finance:  
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- Fires: Our Annual Loss by Fire, Edward Atkinson, EngM.
- Folk-Lore, Irish, QR, July.
- Forestry, QR, July.
- Fortifications: Forts Fisher and Wilmington, J. Becker, FrL.
- France:  
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 France and Her New Ally: Russia, C. R. R. Kent, Mac.  
 Side-Lights on the Second Empire, W. Graham, FR.  
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- French Revolution, Closing Scenes of the, M. J. Jordan, FR.
- Gallican Church, The Origin of the, ChQ, July.
- Games and Their Import, W. C. Norris, HC.
- Germany:  
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- Glory, The Cost of, Arvede Barine, Chaut.
- Gold-Camps, Colorado's New, Arthur Lakes, EngM.
- Greece and Rome, Religions of Ancient, A. Wilder, Luc, July.
- Handwriting and Character, W. Preyer, Chaut.
- Hanging, In Praise of, W. S. Dilly, NR.
- Harriet Shelley, In Defense of—II, Mark Twain, NAR.
- Hawthorne, Nathaniel, The Romances of, T. Bradfield, WR.
- Heresy and Schism in the Modern Christian Church, W. E. Gladstone, NC.
- Henry, Prince, the Navigator, E. G. Bourne, YR.
- Horses:  
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- House of Representatives and House of Commons, H. Taylor, NAR.
- Human Race: Is It Degenerating? H. P. Dunn, NC.
- Humorist, The Unconscious, Mac.
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- Hunting:
- A Lucky Day in a Deer Forest, G. W. Hartley, Black.
- Bear Shooting in Cashmere Thirty Years Ago, USM.
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- Hymns and Hymn-Writers of the Eighteenth Century, SunM.
- Hypnotism in Surgery, The Value of, J. C. Cocke, A.
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- Income Tax: The Civil War Income Tax, Joseph A. Hill, QJEcon, July.
- India: The Indian Census of 1891, E. O. Walker, GM.
- Indian Bibliographies, R. R. Elliott, ACQ, July.
- Insane and Hospitals for Their Care, Eliot Gordon, AJP.
- Insanity: How Insanity is Propagated, WR.
- Insects, The Wings of—V. L. Wright, LH.
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- Inventors: The Early Life of Great Inventors, L. Allen, EngM.
- Ireland:
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- The Evicted Tenants, T. W. Russell, NewR.
- Irish Folk-Lore, QR.
- Ancient Celtic Literature, T. J. Shahan, ACQ, July.
- Irish Biography, Sketches in, S. J. MacKenna, IRM.
- Italy:
- Street Life of Naples, G. Prouty, HC.
- The Italian Case Against France, W. L. Alden, NC.
- Japan: Silver Wedding of the Emperor of Japan, CanM.
- Jeopardy, Twice in, F. B. Livingstone, GB.
- Jesuit Mission in Paraguay, R. B. C. Grahame, NC.
- Jews:
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- History of the Jews in England, Men.
- Journalism, Chapters in, George V. Smalley, Harp.
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- The Royal Commission on Labor, BTJ, July.
- Labor Troubles: Hints of New Remedies from the Antipodes, RR.
- Principles Involved in the Recent Strike, D. McG. Means, F.
- The Co-Partnership of Labor, EconR, July.
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- The Lesson of the Recent Strikes, NAR.
- English Workmen and Their Political Friends, J. E. Gorst, NAR.
- The Labor Question, M. Ellinger, Men.
- The Place of the Labor Leader, W. L. Sheldon, AJP.
- The State and Social Law of Strikes, SEcon.
- A Week on a Labor Settlement, John Law, FR.
- The Labor War in America, J. S. Jeans, NC.
- The Policy of Labor, C. Edwards, CR.
- Language: Give Us a Terminology, William Poland, ACQ, July.
- Lanier, Sidney: Letters of Sidney Lanier—II, W. R. Thayer, AM.
- Laurier, Hon. Wilfrid, Leader of the Canadian Liberal Party, RR.
- Lavigerie, Cardinal: Work in North Africa, William Sharp, AM.
- Law, The Study of Latin and, Austin Abbott, UM.
- Legislation, How to Purify, W. V. Allen, NAR.
- Leo, Pope, and the Consistory, C. H. Adams, G, July.
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- Lumber Camp, In and About a, Sara R. McIsaac, Dem.
- Mammals of Britain, The Ancient, R. Lydekker, K.
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- Time as a Factor in Christian Missions, A. T. Smith, MisR.
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- Napoleon, The English, J. H. Adams, Cos.
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- New South Wales: Sir George Dibbs, J. T. Ryan, RR.
- Newspaper "Faking," George C. Bain, Lipp.
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- The Historical Novel, George Saintsbury, Mac.
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- Papineau and His Home, Thomas P. Gorman, CanM, July.
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- Primeval World, The, William Seton, CW.
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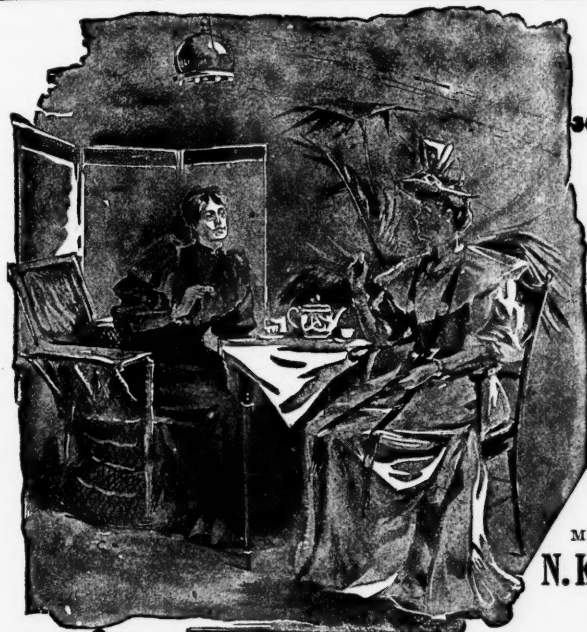
- The Railway Situation, Henry C. Adams, RR.  
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 Welsh Church, The Attack on the, QR, July.  
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   Women as Wage-Earners, D. M. Morrell, HC.  
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   The New York Yacht Club, A. J. Kennealy, O.  
   Among the Yachtsmen, W. J. Gordon, LH.  
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